



A RECORD OF AGRICULTURE, LIVE STOCK, HORTICULTURE, BOTANY, AND THE KINDRED ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Agriculture is the most Healthful, most Useful, and most Noble Employment of Man.—Washington.

Volume XXVII.

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AGRICULTURAL.

KENTUCKY FARM NEWS.

BOONE COUNTY.

Recorder: J. J. Weaver sold seven four year old cattle last week that averaged 1,700 lbs, at 5c per lb. Fine rains fell in this county last week. A family near Gainesville raised 800 chickens from fifteen hens. They hatched the eggs by means of a stove. S. Terrill, Flickertown, raised 160 bushels of wheat on five acres of land.

BOURBON.

Alex. McClintock has purchased from John McIlvaine forty head of fine Cotswold ewes. They are intended for '11 Missouri trade. W. B. Rogers, North Middleton, has 400 No. 1 lambs. Cale and Ed. Brown have sold to J. T. and William Wood-ord twenty head of yearling Cotswold rams at \$25 per head. The Kiser Brothers, at Kiser, are running a thrasher twenty-four years old, and doing good work.

FAYETTE.

Some varmint has killed twenty pigs for Mr. Bosworth, near Slickaway. It sucked the hlood, and left the carcass. What is it? Elder S. S. Moore has bought the Will Gaines farm, near Donerail, 130 acres at \$85 per acre, growing corn included.

JESSAMINE.

Wet weather is injuring some badly shocked wheat. A very heavy rain last week helped the corn, and makes the ground fine for plowing for fall wheat sowing.

SCOTT.

Stock hogs averaging 150 lbs sell at 3 cents at Payne's Depot, and traders there offer 3 cents for fat hogs for fall delivery. Wm. Mulberry, near Sadieville, burned all his hay last week, when he only meant to burn some brush.

WOODFORD.

Sale of wheat were made last week at 80 cents—a decline of 5 cents per bushel. Barley is not selling rapidly, 75 cents being the price offered, and farmers declining to take it. Large crops of small grain will be sown.

SHELBY.

The Sentinel says that many farmers of the county are raising flax seed as a crop, claiming very remunerative prices and easy sales of the crop. At a sale of sheep made by J. W. and J. N. Bell at the fair grounds last Saturday evening, common ewes brought \$2.10 at 3.10 per head. Some Tennessee Southdown ewes, more or less pure, in low flesh, brought \$2.75 at 3.25 per head. Southdown rams from Woodford and Franklin counties sold well.

HENRY.

Constitutionalist: A Carrollton mill owner has bought around Harper's Ferry several hundred thousand feet of logs at \$4 per 1,000 feet, board measure, in the tree. Mr. Bondurant is building a large tobacco drying house at Harper's Ferry.

NELSON.

A thrasher, near Chaplin, threshed forty crops in one day. The forty farmers brought their wheat to one yard and they ran from 2½ to 100 bushels. Fairfield claims the tallest corn in the county.

HARDIN.

Mr. J. P. Lane tried drilling wheat both ways last year, and concludes that it don't pay to put it in that way. Mr. J. W. Smith, a good farmer at Glendale, has put in a large crop of brinks this year. His kiln stands the dry weather well. Mr. J. L. Nall has removed from the Rineyville neighborhood to Jasper county, Mo.

MERCER.

Extra mule colts sell at Salvisa at \$45 per head. T. Cunningham, Salvisa, sold to M. Cecil a lot of fat sheep, averaging 150 lbs, at \$3.50 per cwt. The Shakers at Pleasant Hill made an average of 18 bushels per acre on 188 acres of wheat; also claim a growth of 88 lbs in 30 days for a sucking calf. Mr. J. T. Curry has exchanged, with Rev. W. P. Harvey, his farm near Harrodsburg, of 214 acres, at \$1,300, for land in Texas.

LINCOLN.

Jerry Maxwell, of Tennessee, sold to Mr. Stout, of New Jersey, 500 mountain sheep at \$1.70 per head. A very dull court day in Stanford last week. No stock sales were made.

HARRISON.

Rain never fell on Kentucky soil that was more appreciated than that of the last three days. Our last rains before this were in June. Robertson Station, Aug. 7.

WARREN.

Some of the farmers around Bristow do not expect to make more than a barrel of corn to the acre. Good rains quenched a fizzling dry spell in many parts of Warren county last week.

THE Science of Health says: "If farmers would avoid suddenly cooling the body after great exertion, if they would be careful not to go with wet clothing or wet feet, and if they would not over-

eat when in that exhausted condition, and bathe daily, using much friction, they would have little rheumatism."

CLARK COUNTY CORRESPONDENCE.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

The people of Clark county are rejoicing once more, now that fall grass and an abundant corn crop are reduced to a certainty by the heavy rains of the past few days. Farmers had a just cause for their gloomy and doubtful feelings, for the whole country seemed parched and dried up, and but for the late rains corn and fall grass would have been a complete failure.

The sheep sale at Col. Coleman's had a good local attendance, but was broken up by a heavy storm, having no shelter in which to hold the people; consequently can not give a very full report. Those that were sold were at prices ranging from \$8 to \$17.

Winchester, Ky., Aug. 9. R. E. E.

THE OUTLOOK FOR WHEAT.

In less than thirty days wheat has declined in Chicago nearly 25 per cent., and all other American markets have fallen in a less degree. The decline in Chicago has naturally exceeded that at other markets, because the situation there was an artificial one. But the decline in the general market is very important. It is caused by the fact that all the farmers in the United States are breaking their necks to sell. They all seem eager to sell the same day or week or month.

Dearly beloved brethren, permit us to remind you that there are three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, and likewise twelve months. Spare yourselves this haste. There is no doubt that wheat will be wheat throughout the year. There is also no doubt that it will command good prices. If there were an assured market at \$1.25 in January, the present scale of deliveries would spoil the spot market, be the undertone however strong.

The American crop is generally estimated to be at least 50,000,000 bushels less than last year, while the wants of foreign consumers are estimated to be nearly 100,000,000 bushels greater. On the other hand, wheat has to pay higher tolls to railroads and steamships than a year ago, for which, of course, due allowance must be made.—*Con. Journal.*

KEEP ON THE FARM.

In these dull times, when scores of young men are out of employment, and others are crowding in from other places, seeking for so-called "genteel" situations, it is well to give wide publicity to such facts as are set forth in the following extract from the New York Journal of Commerce:

One of the great problems of our day, too little discussed by those who have the ear of the public through the press or at the forum, is to furnish the young men of this generation with remunerative employment. The professions are all overcrowded. The shop keepers are by far too numerous. Agencies of all classes are so multiplied that the occupants tread on each other's toes and are a bore and a nuisance to the general public. Clerks out of employment and willing to serve for a pittance, are to be reckoned by their tens of thousands. Book keepers with hungry eyes are reading the advertising lists in the vain hope of an opening for their application. Collectors, messengers, doorkeepers, watchmen, conductors and the great variety of others, already expert, seeking employment in kindred callings, are waiting anxiously for some one to engage them.

Every possible form of service that can be reckoned in the list of genteel occupations is anxiously sought after by multitudes who have no other pro-

vision for their daily needs. The men who have been trying to live by their wits must go to work at the bench or in the field; of these the soil offers the most accessible and at first the most remunerative employment. The mass of the unemployed must seek sustenance from the bosom of mother earth. Land is cheap, and there is a wide area that awaits the tiller. The back may ache, and the skin blister in the sun, but the bread can be made without fear of failure, if the laborer will be faithful to his calling. It needs less wisdom and forethought than patient industry, and the man with a common mind may eat his harvest in peace.

For Farmers' Home Journal.

THE BASE OF FERTILIZING.

The average of plants only take 5 lbs of mineral substances from the soil for every 100 lbs of crop carried off the ground. Tobacco is an exception to this rule, and takes 21 lbs for every 100 lbs of tobacco plant, including roots, stem and leaves. This average 5 lbs is composed of the following mineral and organic elements, which are of importance in the order in which they are named:

Nitrogen (a gas found in either combination as ammonia or nitric acid), phosphoric acid (principally furnished by bone), potash, magnesia, soda, lime, soluble silica, sulphuric acid, chlorine, iron, and a few others.

The reason that some of these elements are said to be more important than others is, that the plants require, naturally, different proportions of this mineral food, but if the soil is deficient in any one of them, the plants will be imperfect and defective. It might be said that there is no soil that does not contain a sufficient quantity of the last three elements, and, therefore, they need not be applied as a necessary fertilizer. Sometimes one or two of the first mentioned elements are lacking in the soil, and this lack makes the soil seem so perfectly barren that sometimes the addition to the soil of just one of deficient elements acts like magic, and a splendid crop will be produced.

We give an instance that will illustrate the above facts:

Mr. Philip B. Cooper, of Elizabeth, Harrison county, Ind., in the fall of 1876 had a four-acre field that he wanted to put in wheat. He measured off one acre on the best end of the field, on which he drilled in with the wheat 600 lbs of dry wood ashes. On the other three acres he drilled in 200 lbs of Skene's Pure Raw Bone Dust to the acre. In 1877, when harvested, the one acre fertilized with the wood ashes produced six bushels to the acre, while the three acres fertilized with the bone dust produced sixty bushels, or twenty bushels to the acre, being fourteen bushels to the acre more than the wood ashes produced.

But in 1878 he put 200 lbs of Raw Bone Dust on this one acre, where so much wood ashes had been put, and got forty bushels from that one acre, which only produced six bushels the year before, and this yield was twenty bushels more than the three acres produced per acre, without any wood ashes, although they had the same quantity of bone dust.

Now, what made the difference? Good wood ashes contain all the plant food elements, except nitrogen; and its supply of phosphoric acid is not enough for a wheat crop. Now, Raw Bone Dust contains two of the principal mineral elements—phosphoric acid lime and four per cent. of ammonia. These three elements seemed to be especially wanting in this soil, and brought out all the good that was in the wood ashes, which made it double the crop over the same quantity of bone dust without the wood ashes.

W. SKENE.
Louisville, Aug. 12, 1879.

DRILL AGAINST BROADCAST.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

I am endeavoring to procure the most reliable information in regard to the comparative merits of broadcast and drilled wheat in Kentucky clay subsoil land. I have a report from a very large wheat grower that is adverse to the use of the drill, and greatly in favor of broadcast sowing; his estimate being a difference in favor of broadcast of five bushels to the acre, although the wheat drilled had the best land in the same field, and under circumstances as favorable to one as the other process.

Please give us the general experience and summing up of your farmer correspondents upon this subject. J. W. P. Newtown, Scott County, Ky., Aug. 9.

The weight of testimony is so far in favor of drilling. We shall be glad to have our readers, who have tried experiments, give us the result. Of course one should not come to a definite conclusion from a single trial, but from the result of a series of years.—Ed. F. H. J.

KENTUCKY A. AND M. COLLEGE.

The trustees of Ogden college have made a bid for the location of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at this place, distinct from and in addition to that made by the city authorities. They engage to organize an agricultural and mechanical department, with course as broad and liberal as the law requires. They engage to furnish grounds, buildings, apparatus and land for farming purposes to the extent of two hundred acres. They engage to receive and instruct free of tuition and without charge of any kind as many students as are now admitted under the law from the various districts of the State free of tuition. They agree that the State shall appoint a board of visitors, who shall inspect the workings of the institution, and upon whose adverse report the contract with the State may be at any time revoked by an act of the Legislature.

In return for all this they simply ask that the present income of the Agricultural and Mechanical College be paid over to the regent of Ogden college to be expended in the educational work. This plan, it seems to us, is the most feasible yet devised, and is free from complications which might arise in any other.—*Bowling Green Democrat.*

New York Sunday News.

HOW IT FEELS TO HAVE THE YELLOW FEVER.

The saffron fiend whose chosen abodes are on the west coast of Africa and the West Indies, whence he occasionally stretches a lean finger to our happy land, once got hold of me. Why he let go, I don't know. It was a terrible shake up, although being at the end of a very severe season, the people of Belize, British Honduras, where I experienced the delicate attentions of the tropical Beelzebub, said it was "a mild attack."

It had been a bad year for yellow fever. Sixteen out of the few white residents had succumbed; in fact, every case was fatal. But in the latter end of September no one supposed it possible there could be any more of the scourge. However, whether I contracted the germs in New Orleans from the fruit-saturated hull of a filibustering schooner, or directly where I was, I got my first warning while slowly sailing in a yacht one calm Saturday in October. It was frightfully hot and our little yacht, the Breeze, wooed the zephyrs to little purpose, and I soon had a bad headache, which a substantial lunch (a "second breakfast," as they call it out there), washed down with Bass' ale, no doubt didn't improve. However, I felt all right soon after landing, a little languid or so, and the same day after.

On Monday we started on our return

with the same heat and lack of wind. Then I had to lie down to it, and was hardly sensible when helped to the house. Then came the chills. Currents of air blown through bellows worked at the North Pole could not have inflicted crueler cold. My physical thermometer must have registered 500° below zero, the rattle of my teeth might have made the "bones" of the minstrels envious, and the agitation of my frame might have worked the sewing machines for the largest shirt making establishment in New York. I shook and shivered and shivered and shook, and felt deathly sick, when all of a sudden came flushes of intolerable heat. There were a few alternations of extreme cold, and then the blast-furnace of Satan was fired up to its fullest capacity.

The tortures I endured for the short space left me of reason are indescribable by any pen short of Milton's. And then ensued insensibility. I was like a log for a fortnight, and was unconscious of, or at any rate I have not the smallest recollection of, the slightest pain; but to the lookers on the log was not like one on the peaceful woodpile, but rather the hissing, crackling, glowing brand on the hospitable Christmas hearth. My recovery from this active stupor seemed to me as sudden as my fall into it. They told me I had been given up by the doctors, and, as it could do no harm, had had champagne poured down my throat, which I seemed to like—I do yet. This treatment, then considered very unorthodox, no doubt saved my life. I slept, perspired, and awoke as lively as an infant, and as weak, yellow, shriveled, like a bag of old parchment filled with bones.

BONE DUST.—Bone dust, like barnyard manure, does not immediately yield up its nitrogen and phosphoric acid to plants. The bone phosphate of lime is insoluble in water, and but very slightly soluble in water containing carbonic acid. The gelatine of the bones would soon decompose in a moist, porous, warm soil, provided it was not protected by the oil and the hard matter of the bones. Steaming removes the oil, and reducing the bones to as fine a condition as possible is another means of increasing their availability.

Another good method is to mix the bonedust with barnyard manure and let both ferment together, and I am inclined to think this is the best, simplest, and most economical method of rendering bones available. The bone dust causes the heap of manure to ferment more rapidly, and the fermentation of the manure softens the bones. Both the manure and the bones are improved and rendered richer and more available by the process. One ton of good bone dust contains about as much nitrogen as 8½ tons of fresh stable manure, and as much phosphoric acid as 110 tons of fresh stable manure. But one ton of manure contains more potash than five tons of bone dust.—*Harris' Talks on Manures.*

THE GEORGIA CROPS.

The agricultural department at Atlanta, in its report dated August 1, gives the condition of the corn crop as 72, against 83.5 on July 1. A considerable deficiency is evident. Cotton is reported at 85.8, and indications point to a falling off as compared with the crop of 1878. A long continued drought in the early part of the season has had its effect. Farmers are urged to sow liberally of fall oats to meet the demand for food for stock, which the short corn crop will create.

A PROPOSITION was made in all seriousness to Congress, to let the waters of the Gulf of Mexico into Hudson's Bay, with a view to creating a climatic change that shall be a favorable one.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

A SUMMER AFTERNOON.

MARY E. FOLSOM.

The sunlight sleeping on the hills
In drowsy splendor dreams away
The long slow hours, as if it felt
The rapture of a perfect day.

The mountains stretch, broad waving line
Of purple light along the sky;
While at their feet, with shadows veiled,
Serene and fair the meadows lie.

Then comes to us the hum of bees:
A bird flits by on startled wing,
And through dim arches in the woods
We hear the swaying breezes sing.

With rippling laugh and silvery sheen,
Through cool green haunts of moss and fern,
The brook betrays its hiding place,
And clearer grows at every turn.

The wild rose lifts its blushing face,
Above the wayside grasses low;
While pale wood lilies, in the shade,
Their snow-white bells swing to and fro.

Oh, golden summer afternoon,
We rest content; we ask no more—
Only to hear the wind repeat
The self-same story o'er and o'er;

Only to breathe the fragrant air,
To watch the lights and shadows play,
To quaff the nectar that the sun
In brimming beakers pours to-day.

It is enough to be, to feel
The tranquil mood of field and wood,
To know God's blessing everywhere
Hath made so much that's fair and good.

—Springfield Republican.

THE BLUE RIDGE.

A Night's Adventures.

In the early autumn of the year 1849, about half an hour of sunset, I drew rein in front of a large, double log house, on the very summit of the Blue Ridge mountains of Eastern Kentucky.

The place was evidently kept as a tavern, at least so a sign proclaimed, and here I determined to demand accommodation for myself and servant Bosc, a dark skinned body guard. Bosc and I had been playmates in childhood and boyhood, and I need hardly say that the faithful fellow was attached to me as I was to him, and on more than one occasion he had shown his devotion.

There had been a "shooting-match" at the Mountain House that day, and as I dismounted, I saw through the open window of the bar room a noisy, drunken, and evidently a quarrelsome set of backwoodsmen, each of whom was swearing by all possible and impossible oaths that he was not only the best shot, but that he could out-fight, out-jump, out-wrestle, run faster, jump higher, dive deeper and come up dryer than any other man "on the mountain."

"I say, Mars Ralph," said Bosc, in a low tone, as I handed him my bridle rein, "I don't like the looks of dem in dar. S'pose we goes on to the next house; 'tain't fur?"

"Nonsense, Bosc," I replied, "these fellows are only on a little spree over their shooting. We have nothing to do with them, nor they with us. Take the horses round to the stables and see to them yourself. You know they've had a hard day of it."

And throwing my saddle bags over my shoulders, I walked up the narrow path to the house.

I found, as I have intimated, the bar room filled with a noisy, turbulent crowd, who one and all stared at me, without speaking, as I went up to the bar and inquired if I and my servant could have accommodation for the night.

Receiving an affirmative reply from the landlord, a little, red headed, cadaverous looking specimen of the "clay eater," I desired to be at once shown to my room, whither I went, but not until I had been compelled to decline a score of requests to "take a drink," much to the disgust of the stalwart bacchanals.

The room to which I was shown was at the far end of a long two-story structure, evidently but recently added on to the main building, which it intersected at right angles. A gallery extended along the front, by means of which the rooms were reached.

I found my apartment to be large and comparatively well furnished, there being, besides the bed, a comfortable cot, half a dozen splint bottom chairs, a heavy clothes press, and a bureau with glass.

There were two windows, one alongside the door, and the other in the opposite end of the room.

The first mentioned window was heavily barred with stout oak strips, a protection, I presume, against intrusion from the porch, while across the latter window was drawn a heavy woolen curtain.

In the course of half an hour Bosc entered and a mounted that the horses had been properly attended to, and a few minutes later a bright-faced mulatto girl summoned us to supper.

Supper over, I returned to my room, first requesting to be roused for an early breakfast, as I desired to be on the road by sunrise.

Thoroughly wearied with my day's ride, I at once began preparations for retiring, and had drawn off one boot, when Bosc came in rather hastily, looking furtively over his shoulder, and then cautiously closing and locking the door.

"Mars Ralph, dar's gwine to be trouble in dis house afore mornin'," he said.

And I saw in a moment that something had occurred to upset the faithful fellow's equilibrium.

"Why, Bosc, what is it? What do you mean?" I asked, barely restraining a smile.

"I tote you, Mars Ralph, we'd better trable fuder," was the rather mysterious reply. "You see dat yaller gal dere tote me dar would be a muss if we stayed in this 'founded old house all night."

By close questioning I elicited the fact that the girl had really warned him that four men, whom I had noticed together, were a desperate set of villains, and probably had designs upon our property, if not our lives.

The girl had seen two of them at the stable

while I was at supper, and, by cautiously creeping into a stall next the one in which they stood, had heard enough to convince her that they meant mischief. Subsequently to this she also saw the landlord in close confab with the entire party, and, from his actions, judged that he was urging the men to their nefarious work.

"I tell you, Mars Ralph, dem white trash ain't after no good—now you heard me," persisted Bosc.

I had begun to think so myself, but what was to be done? The situation was full of embarrassment, and I felt that nothing could be done save to wait and watch, and, by being on the alert, defeat their plans by a determined resistance.

I found that from the barred window, in which there was a broken pane of glass, a good view of the stables could be had.

Then for the other window.

I crossed the room, drew aside the heavy curtain, and, raising the sash, looked out.

A single glance was sufficient to cause me a thrill of surprise, and I gave a low exclamation that instantly brought Bosc to my side.

Far below I could see the faint glimmer of water, the low murmur of which came indistinctly up from the depths, while, on a level with what should have been the ground, I dimly saw the waving tree tops, as they gently swayed before the fresh night breeze, and knew that the window overlooked a chasm, the soundings of which I could only guess at.

In other words, the house, or that portion of it, was built on the very verge of the cliff, the solid rock forming a foundation more lasting than any that could be made by the hand of man.

I leaned far out and saw that there was not an inch of space left between the heavy log on which the structure rested and the edge of the precipice, and then I turned away with the full conviction that, if escape must be made, it certainly would not be in that direction. There was nothing especially strange in this; there were many so constructed.

I have seen one or two myself—and yet when I drew back into the room and saw the look in Bosc's dusky face, I felt that danger quick and deadly was hovering in the air.

Without speaking I went to my saddle bags and got out my pistols—a superb pair of long double rifles, that I knew to be accurate anywhere under half a hundred yards.

"Dar! dem's what I like to see!" exclaimed Bosc, as he dived down into his bag and fished out an old horse pistol that had belonged to my grandfather, and which I knew was loaded to the muzzle with No. 1 buckshot. It was a terrible weapon at close quarters.

The stables in which our horses were feeding could be watched, and by events transpiring in that locality we would shape our actions. I found the door could be locked from the inside, and, in addition to this, I improvised a bar by means of a chair leg wrenched off and thrust through a heavy iron staple that had been driven into the wall. Its fellow on the opposite side was missing.

We then lifted the clothes press before the window, leaving just room enough on one side to clearly see, and, if necessary, fire through; dragged the bureau against the door with as little noise as possible, and felt that everything that was possible had been done.

A deathlike stillness reigned over the place, broken only once by the voice of the colored girl singing as she crossed the stable yard.

I had fallen into a half daze, seated in a chair near the window facing the stables, where Bosc was on the watch, when suddenly I felt a slight touch upon my arm and the voice of the faithful sentinel in my ear.

"Wake up, Mars Ralph; dey's foolin' 'bout de stable do' arter de horses, shuah." This brought me wide awake to my feet.

Cautiously peeping out, I saw at a glance that Bosc was right in his conjecture. There were two of them—one standing out in the clear moonlight, evenly looking my window, while the other—and I fancied it was the landlord—was in the shadow near the door, which, at that moment, slowly swung open.

As the man disappeared within the building, a low, keen whistle cut the air, and at the same instant I heard the knock of my door cautiously closed.

A low hiss from Bosc brought me to his side, from the door where I had been listening.

"Dey's got de horses out in de yard," he whispered, as he drew aside to let me look out through the broken pane.

"Take the door," I said, "and fire through if they attack. I am going to shoot that fellow holding the horses."

"Lordy, Mars Ralph, it's de tavern-keeper. He aint no 'count. Drop de big man!" was the sensible advice, which I determined to adopt.

Noislessly drawing aside the curtain, I rested the muzzle of my pistol on the sash where the light had been broken away, and drew a bead on the tallest of the two men who stood, holding the three horses, out in the bright moonlight.

The sharp crack of the weapon was instantly followed by a yell of pain, and I saw the ruffian reel backward and measure his length upon the earth, and then from the main building there rang out:

"Murder! Murder! Oh, help!"

Like lightning it flashed across my mind! There were three horses out in the open lot! There was, then, another traveler besides ourselves.

A heavy blow descended upon the door, and a voice roared:

"Quick! Burst the infernal thing open and let me get at him. The scoundrel has killed Dave!"

"Let them have it, Bosc," I whispered, rapidly reloading my pistol. "There, second panel."

With a steady hand the plucky fellow leveled the huge weapon, and pulled the trigger.

A deafening report followed, and again a shrill cry of mortal anguish told them the shot had not been wasted.

"Sabe us! how it do kick!" exclaimed Bosc under his breath.

The blow had fallen like an unexpected thunderbolt upon the bandits, and a moment later we heard their retreating footsteps down the corridor.

"Dar'll be more of 'em heah 'fore long, Mars Ralph," said Bosc. "I 'pects dese b'longs to a band, and if dey comes an' we still heah, we gone coons for shuah."

This view of the case was new to me, but I

felt the force of it; I knew that such bands did exist in these mountains.

Stunned for a moment, I turned round and stared hopelessly at Bosc; but he, brave fellow that he was, never lost his head for an instant.

"Bound to leab here, Mars Ralph," he said, quite confidently. "An' dar ain't no way gwine 'cept tro dat window;" he pointed to the one overlooking the cliff.

I merely shook my head, and turned to watch again, hoping to get a shot at the rascal on guard.

Bosc, left to his own devices, at once went to work. I heard him fussing around the bed for some time, but never looked to see what he was after until he spoke.

"Now den de rope," I heard him say, and in an instant I caught his meaning.

He had stripped the bed of its covering, dragged off the heavy tick and the stout hempen rope with which it was "corded."

In five minutes he had drawn the rope through its many turnings, and then, gathering the coil in his hands, he drew up the sash and prepared to take soundings.

It failed to touch the bottom; but nowise disheartened, he seized the cotton coverlet and spliced on. This succeeded, and the cord was drawn up preparatory to knotting it in place of cross pieces.

In the meantime the silence without had been broken at once. A shrill, keen whistle, such as we had heard before, was given by the man on the watch, and replied to by some one seemingly a little way off. Then I heard footsteps, soft, cat-like ones, on the verandah outside, showing that robbers were on the alert at all points.

At length Bosc announced the "ladder" ready. It was again lowered from the window, and the end was held and made fast to the bed we had dragged over for the purpose.

"Now, den, Mars Ralph, I go down fast, and see if 'um strong enough to bar us."

And he was half way out of the window before I could speak.

"No, Bosc, you shall not," I answered, firmly, drawing him back to the room. "You must—"

The words were lost in the din of a furious and totally unexpected attack upon the door.

The dull heavy strokes of the ax were intermingled with the sharp, quick clatter of hatchets as they cut away at the barrier, and once in a while I could hear deep oaths as though they had been rendered doubly savage by our resistance.

"Here, Bosc, your pistol! Quick!" I whispered, and the heavy charge went crashing through, followed by shrieks and curses of pain and rage.

"Now, then, out with you! I will hold the place," I said, rushing back to the window. "Come, Bosc, hurry, or all will be lost."

The brave fellow now wished to insist on my going first, but he saw that time was wasting and he glided down the rope, gradually disappearing in the heavy shadows.

The fall of one of their number had caused only a momentary lull, and I heard them renew the assault with ten-fold fury.

I dare not fire again, for I felt that every bullet would be needed when affairs were more pressing.

It seemed an age before I felt the signal from below that the rope was ready for me; but it came, and I let myself down, pausing an instant, as my eyes gained a level with the sill, to take a last look into the room.

As I did so the door gave way, and the bloodthirsty demons poured over the threshold.

I knew that I had no time for deliberate movement. They would instantly discover the mode of escape, and either cut the rope or fire down on me.

I had taken the precaution to draw on my heavy riding gloves, and my hands, thus protected, did not suffer as much as might have been expected.

With my eyes fixed upon the window, I slid rapidly down, and struck the earth with a jar that wrenched every bone in my body.

Quick as lightning I was seized by Bosc, dragged some paces on one side, and close against the face of the cliff.

Not a second too soon, for down came a volley, tearing up the earth within a foot of the rope, where, a moment before, I had stood.

"Thunder! they will escape! After them, down the rope!" yelled a voice, almost inarticulate with rage.

And I saw a dark form swing out and begin the descent.

"Now, Mars Ralph," whispered Bosc, significantly, and with a quick aim I fired at the swaying figure.

Without a sound the man released his hold, and came down like a lump of lead, shot through the brain.

Another had started in hot haste, and was more than half way out of the window, when suddenly the scene above was brilliantly lit up by the glare of a torch.

Again the warning voice of the watchful black called my attention to the figure now struggling desperately to regain the room, and, as before, I threw up my pistol, and, covering the exposed side, drew the trigger.

With a convulsive effort the wretch, springing far out into the empty void, turned once over, and came down with a rushing sound upon the jagged rocks that lay at the foot of the precipice.

A single look to see that the window was clear—so knew there could be no path leading down for a long distance either way, or they would never have attempted the rope—and we plunged headlong into the dense forest that clothed the mountain side.

We got clear, it is true, but with loss of our animals and baggage, for the next day, when we returned with a party of regulars, we found the place a heap of smoldering ashes, and no living soul to tell whether the robbers had fled.—Argus.

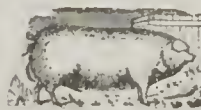
A BRIGHT and beautiful child shows in its very expression that its babyhood was not associated with opium, cordials, etc., for the continued use of opium is antagonistic to health. That valuable and highly recommended remedy for the disorders of babyhood, Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, is absolutely free from morphia and all other dangerous agents, and can be safely employed at all times. Price 25 cents.

—On August 2, England was visited by another severe storm of rain and hail. Immense injury was done to the crops, and the loss of live stock also was serious.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

THIS DIRECTORY

Contains the names, address and business of some of the most reliable breeders of blooded cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, poultry and bees that are to be found in the United States. They deal fairly with their customers, and invite, at all times, a close inspection of their stock. Persons at a distance can write, describing what is wanted, and a reply will be promptly forwarded with description of animals and prices.



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mar7-1yr



SPRINGDALE HERD OF POLAND-CHINA HOGS.—My stock in 1878 took nine first premiums, three sweepstakes, and one herd premium at three fairs, over hogs of all breeds in three bluegrass counties, viz., at Cynthiana, Lexington, and Paris fairs. Stock of all ages for sale. Prices to suit the times. Satisfaction guaranteed. Young Buckeye and the premium hog Nero (first prize and sweep-stake hog at Hamilton County Fair) imported this fall. Address **WILLIAM A. GAINES,** nov14-1yr Centreville, Bourbon Co., Ky.

LAWNSDALE BERKSHIRES.—I have now, and am breeding from the following popular families: Sallie, Sweet Seventeen, Hambrook, Oxford, Gipsy, Matchless and Sniper. Pigs for sale by "Elmhurst Prince," "Lord" and "Hugh" Rogers. Prices to suit the times. Reduced rates by express. Send for catalogue and price list.

W. SHELBY WILSON,
Shelbyville, Ky.

A. G. HERR, St. Mathews, Jefferson county, Ky., has for sale the finest class of registered Jerseys, pedigreed Berkshires, and Yorkshire swine.

THOMAS S. GRUNDY, Springfield, Ky., breeder of improved Jersey Red Hogs, Shorthorn Cattle—of the Young Mary and Phyllis families—with Duke crosses, Thoroughbred Horses and Cotswold Sheep. I am breeding to sell, and would be glad to have my stock inspected at all times.

J. T. & QUINCY BURGESS, Hutchinson Station, Bourbon County, Ky., importers and breeders of Cotswold Sheep.

W. L. SCOTT, Scott's Station, Shelby county, Ky.—Breeder and importer of Cotswold and Southdown sheep. Orders promptly attended to.

Z. Z. CARPENTER, Shelby county, Ky.—Importer and breeder of pure Cotswold Sheep and Berkshire Hogs. Orders will receive prompt and careful attention. Post-office address, Shelbyville, Ky.

JOHN WELCH, Box 26, Louisville, Kentucky, (breeding farm 3 miles south of city, on Third-street road). Breeder and shipper of Poland-China hogs. They are docile, and fatten readily at any age.

T. W. SAMUELS & SONS, Beech Grove Farm, Deatsville, Nelson county, Kentucky, importers and breeders of Pure Cotswold Sheep and Improved English Berkshire Hogs. Have for sale imported stock, and stock bred from imported prize animals. Correspondence and orders solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

A. H. DAVINPORT, Lexington, Kentucky, breeder of Shorthorns, A. J. C. C. R. Jerseys, Southdown Sheep, Berkshires from premium imported stock, and White-faced Black Spanish and Seabright Bantam Chickens. Correspondence promptly answered.

ELMHURST Flock of Cotswolds. Imported, and their descendants. Stock always for sale. Correspondence promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogues on application. Address, **R. C. ESTILL,** dec13-1yr P. O. Box 418, Lexington, Ky.

W. M. MILLER, Claremont, Ontario, Canada, importer and breeder of prize Cotswold sheep and Berkshire swine. Stock for sale at reasonable prices.

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ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario, Canada, Importer and Breeder of Clyde Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshire Pigs and Cotswold Sheep.

W. H. WILSON, of Abdallah Park, Cynthiana, Ky., breeder of Trotting Stock from the following stallions: Sterling, Goldsmith's Abdallah, John Bright, Paymaster; all sired by Volunteer. Also from Pacing Abdallah, sired by Alexander's Abdallah.

W. & V. L. POLK, Ashwood, Maury county, Tenn., breeders of Trotting Horses, Jersey Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep.

THOMAS GIBSON, Woodlawn Mills, Maury county, Tenn., breeder of Trotting Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Southdown and Merino Sheep.

CAMPBELL BROWN, Spring Hill, Maury county, Tenn., breeder of Trotting and Harness Horses, Jersey (H. R.) Cattle, Shorthorns and Southdown Sheep.

B. J. TREACY, dealer in Trotting and Fine Harness Horses, No. 116 East Short street, Lexington, Ky. Keeps on hand and for sale single horses and pairs.

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REY. M. P. BAILEY, Elkton, Todd county, Kentucky, breeder of pure II. B. Shorthorn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, Angora Goats, Poland-China and Berkshire Hogs. Prices to correspond with the general decline in stock. Correspondence solicited.

R. A. McELROY, Elmwood, Springfield, Ky., breeder of Shorthorn and Jersey Cattle, Black and Red Berkshire, Jersey Red and Poland-China Swine.

J. M. HACKWORTH, Shelbyville, Shelby county, Ky., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, and Chester White Hogs. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

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NEW EGYPT, N. J., Feb. 12, 1879.
O. R. Ingersoll, Manager Patrons' Paint Co.,
Dear Sir and Brother: My house, painted last year with your Ready Mixed Paint, looks up before the eye grandly, and is the cynosure of all sightseers. You recollect I tried to have Dr. — and Mr. S., of this place, to adopt your paints, but could not induce them. Now mark the contrast at the present time. The doctor's is in streaks and looks dirty and old, as if painted many years. Mr. S.'s house has faded very much, while mine looks more brilliant than ever. When the full moon shines upon the house it looks like a block of silver at broad daylight. The veranda ceiling reflects the arched brackets of the columns like a huge mirror. Every one notes the contrast of the mixed paints over the old way, and admires the glossy appearance of the building. You can fully refer any one to this house, for it is the largest and most conspicuous on the line of the Camden & Amboy railroad, via Pemberton.

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HORTICULTURAL.

Conducted by J. DECKER, Secretary of the State Horticultural Society.

THE GREAT FRUIT SHOW.

The premium list of the first annual fair of the Kentucky State Agricultural, Mechanical, Zoological and Botanical Association is before us. While the premiums are liberal and fair for most of the classes of exhibits, that of the fruit has been nearly ignored. In fact, the sum total offered for exhibition of fruit is only equal to the second premium in the gentleman's buggy ring. When it is remembered that fruit forms an indispensable article of daily food to every family in the land, and that the people as a class could better dispense with the entire race of trotting and running horses than with fruits, we think the association could have been more liberal in their offers.

We mean nothing against the horse premiums, and whether they rank under the zoological or mechanical departments, they are as they should be—quite liberal; but we want more encouragement for the fruits. There is no State—and this professes to be a State institution—that needs more light on fruit culture than Kentucky, and there is an immense interest being awakened in it at the present time. If associations claiming to be agricultural and botanical have an object in view, it certainly should be the education of the people in these branches of science, and how better can this be done than by practical displays of successful results? The premiums offered are: "For the best display of apples, pears, peaches, plums and grapes—the display to include at least four of the named classes of fruits—\$25; second best, \$10."

We have no objection to these premiums, but they do not go far enough. There are but very few either professional or amateur fruit growers who can show, of their own growing, four classes of fruits. Fruit men generally have specialties; one grows apples, another pears, another grapes, and so on. To these special growers there are no premiums offered. They are ruled out, and yet these men grow the finest fruits.

As the list now stands, there will not be even one plate shown where there ought to be hundreds. We think it an oversight. President Standiford, of the Great Southern railroad, who has to run special trains for the benefit of the fruit interest along his road, and who, we understand, has done and is doing all he can to benefit fruit growers, knows better; Col. Young is an enthusiastic horticulturist, and knows better also; so we are sure this fruit department was forgotten. Five hundred dollars rightly distributed in premiums would have been little enough; but probably the directory don't want the trouble of it, and as that doubtless is the case, we propose to hold a special exhibition of fruits to take place in some convenient hall in Louisville, commencing Thursday, September 11, 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M. All the best specimens exhibited will be forwarded for exhibition at the great fruit show of the American Pomological Society, to be held at Rochester, N. Y., on Wednesday, September 17. Send specimens to the care of the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL, room No. 15, Courier-Journal Building.

A fine display at Rochester of Kentucky fruits will do more to advertise the adaptability of Kentucky soil and climate to fruit culture, and bring these requisites to the notice of capitalists and men of enterprise, than a dozen local exhibitions that are gotten up merely for speculation to make money out of big crowds.

A NEW LATE WINTER PEAR.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 11, 1879.
Mr. Thos. S. Kennedy, Pres. Kentucky State Horticultural Society.

Dear Sir: For the last five years our closest attention has been attracted to a new seedling pear raised by Mr. A. G. Herr, of this vicinity, and we are so pleased with it that we have procured the sole control of and right to propagate this new variety. Our experience with this pear justifies us to say that we consider it one of the most valuable, if not the most valuable of late pears.

The original tree was a grafted seedling, but the graft having died out the seedling stock sent up this tree, which now makes one of the handsomest and healthiest looking pear trees we ever came across, either here or in the old country. It has never been affected by any of the diseases to which pear trees are subject in this country; and it is also remarkable for its light pea green leaves, tinged purple on the edges, resembling those of a variety of evergreen oak. The growth is vigorous, symmetrical and compact.

The fruit, which is of medium to large size, is composed of pure white flesh, with no hard granules ever found in

any of it. Full grown in October, and can be kept in perfect condition until May and June the following year, when it acquires that buttery and juicy state which, combined with an excellent flavor, makes the pear such a delicious fruit.

Jefferson county has given the country the best and earliest market pear now in existence—the *Chambers*; and we think in this variety we will send out the latest and best keeping pear now known in this country; doubly valuable by being an American seedling of decidedly more hardiness than any other in existence.

We understand that you are familiar with this new pear, and trust that you, as an undoubted disinterested authority on this subject, will give it such an indorsement as you think it really deserves.

Appreciating Mr. Herr's merit in preserving from destruction the original tree that has produced such a valuable new sort, and making the same accessible to the American public, we propose to call and introduce it under the name of *Herr's Late Winter* pear.

We will not be ready to offer any of the trees or buds for sale until next year, but wish to get your valuable opinion, as well as that of all others who may have become acquainted with this pear and are competent to judge about the merits of a new sort. Yours very truly,

NANZ & NEUNER.

KY. STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,
LOUISVILLE, Aug. 12, 1879.
Messrs. Nanz & Neuner, Florists and Nurserymen, Louisville.

I have tested the fruit of the new pear, which you propose to call "*Herr's Late Winter*," and can indorse your description of its good eating quality. The first specimens I ever saw was a basketful of the pears from the original tree, presented to me by Mr. John L. Herr very late in the spring, several years ago. They are the longest keepers I ever saw, and must prove especially valuable on that account. In this climate, both apples and pears mature earlier than they do in the Northern States. According to Prof. George Husmann, the leading winter pears ripen in Central Missouri in the following months:

Easter Beurre in November and December.

Lawrence in October and November.

Victor of Winkfield in December and January.

Winter Nelis in December.

In Kentucky, these pears ripen about the same time, but they can be kept a month or two longer.

I think I have seen the new pear, "*Herr's Late Winter*," as late as May, which is certainly at least two months later than any of the old well known varieties can be kept in this latitude. All the specimens I have seen were remarkably sound, juicy and perfect, and I should judge that the tree was vigorous growing and healthy.

THOS. S. KENNEDY.

President Ky. State Horticultural Society.

CURING MILDEW.

A correspondent of the *Gardener's Magazine* (England) calls attention to the lime remedy for mildew in grape vines, as follows:

Secure a few large pieces of lime fresh from the kiln, place them in a heap on the floor of a shed, and gently sprinkle the heap with sufficient water to slack the lime slowly. Only enough water must be applied to cause the lime to fall to a powder in a gradual manner, so that when slacked it will be perfectly dry and warm. When the lime is ready, put it into a muslin bag and shake the bag over the bunches and every other part of the vines on which mildew is visible.

The dusting is best done in the afternoon, so that the lime can remain until the next morning, when it must be syringed off with clear tepid water, and if necessary, another dusting should be applied the second or third day after if any trace of mildew is left. In the case in which I saw lime employed for destroying mildew, only one application was necessary to effectually remove every trace of mildew, although the vines were badly infested.

From this it will be seen I did not try the remedy myself, but I saw the house of vines that had been so treated in a fortnight afterward, and I could not detect any signs of mildew, although the appearance of the vines distinctly showed that they had been dusted with lime, as it had not been washed off so carefully as it might have been. As I felt interested in the case, I was careful to ascertain later in the season if there had been any further appearances of mildew on the vines that had been so treated, and I was assured that it had not again shown itself.

A GENTLEMAN noticing that his wife's bonnet grew smaller and smaller, and the bills larger and larger, calmly said: "I suppose this thing will go on until the milliner will send nothing but the bill."

THE CURCULIO.

Dr. Kuffman, of Iowa City, has been trying a new method of attack on the "little Turk." The material used is inexpensive and easily procured. Some of our readers may wish to give it a trial. He says:

During the summer of 1874 I procured from the gas house several gallons of coal or gas tar. I put about a quart into a long handled stewpan, and with a few shavings and a match, soon had a dense, black smoke. This I carried under my plum tree, so that the dense smoke pervaded all parts of the tree. My first efforts were very gratifying, in seeing insects of all sorts hurry out of the tree. Ants came running down the tree, various kinds of worms and spiders let themselves down by their webs, and all winged insects flew out, leaving the tree deserted of all insect life. I spent about half an hour in smoking forty-two trees; and this I repeated three or four times each week, unless rain had washed off the smudge, when I again repeated the smoking. After my first efforts I tried the shaking process, but invariably failed to catch or see a single specimen of the curculio.

I continued this process until near the time of ripening, and got my first crop of plums, over thirty bushels. The whole cost of coal tar for those forty-two trees during the summer was less than \$2. I began the smoking a little too late, after I had tried for some time the jarring into the sheet; therefore some of the fruit had been stung; and had it not been for this, my crop of ripe plums would have been still greater. During 1875 the plum crop was an entire failure, and I had no opportunity to continue this experiment; but the summer of 1876 brought a large plum crop, and I at once resorted to my favorite remedy.

I commenced smoking my trees as soon as the plums were the size of a hazel nut, and continued up to the time of ripening, and not a single curculio sting was to be seen on my fruit, the trees of which were treated to the coal tar smoke. I purposely left trees of different varieties unsmoked, and all the plums, excepting one sort, were stung and dropped off before ripening. —*Moore's Rural Life.*

BUDGING TREES.—The main point in budding is to seize the time when the buds show by their firmness and plumpness that they have attained a considerable degree of maturity. Soft and immature buds will not take at all. At the same time there must still be sufficient sap in the stock to allow the bark to loosen easily. No one can foretell the exact time proper for budding, as much depends on the season and weather, as also on the age, condition and location of the trees. If the work is done too early the excess of sap will drown the inserted bud; if too late, the disturbance of the mucilage secreted between the bark and the wood is so great that the bud and the stock will not unite, and the healing be imperfect. In from ten to fifteen days after budding, the buds are generally well set, and the bandages should be removed. If left on too long, they are sometimes buried in the bark and wood. Choose a north or east side, if possible; for, if budding be done on the south side, the bud may be injured by the warm days in winter. —*New York Herald.*

As the Irishman played the fiddle by "main strength," so many fancy the huge, drastic, cathartic pills operate. But this is a mistake, as can be proved by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, which are sugar-coated and little larger than mustard seeds, yet they are a positive and efficient cathartic, acting gently on the liver and stomach, aiding digestion, overcoming "biliousness," and permanently curing constipation. Wm. H. Manly, of Norfolk, Va., writes: "Your Pleasant Purgative Pellets give perfect satisfaction."

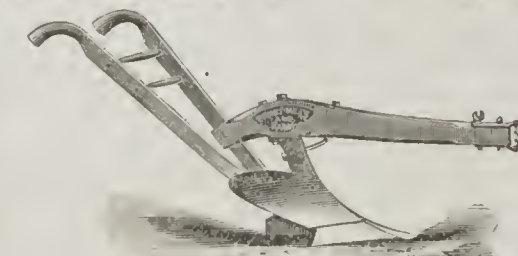
"I HAVE been a member of your church for thirty years," said an elderly Christian to his pastor, "and when I was laid by with sickness for a week or two, only one or two came to visit me. I was shamefully neglected." "My friend," said the pastor, "in all those thirty years how many sick have you visited?" "Oh," he replied, "it never struck me in that light. I thought only of the relation of others to me, and not of my relation to them." —*Christian Register.*

"Oh, yes, I'm mad—just as mad as I can be," exclaimed a fashionable lady, tossing her head to give emphasis to her words, "to think that those horrid reporters should have had the impudence to lug me into their description of the Fitzgerald wedding. Ugh! the horrid things—and they didn't even mention the lace on my dress."

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A. J. ALEXANDER, President, Lexington, Ky.

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NEW FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL CO.
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ION B. NALL, Editor.

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Reading notices 20 cents per line, first in-
 sertion; subsequent insertions, 10 cents per
 line.

Authorized advertising agents will be al-
 lowed a commission of 25 per cent. on all
 orders coming through their hands.

Advertisements will not be given special
 position in this paper.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1879.

THERE has been little or no change
 in the wheat market. Dealers pay 90c
 to 92c for good samples of new.

BIG CROP IN WARREN.—Mr. Wm.
 Johnson, near Rockfield, Warren coun-
 ty, Ky., has forty acres of tobacco now
 growing, that is pronounced to be very
 fine.

A SUBSCRIBER at St. Bethlehem, Tenn.,
 sending renewal, says: "I like your
 paper very much, especially the stock
 and crop items column, which I would
 like to see increased."

THERE is a neighborhood in Pendle-
 ton county where there has not been a
 good rain in eight months, and there are
 some fears, if it goes on so eight or nine
 months longer, the crops will be injured.

MR. ALFRED SIMMONS, of Warren
 county, was in the city yesterday. He
 had just returned from Shelby, where
 he purchased from Mr. J. D. Guthrie
 one of his nice Cotswold rams, for the
 price of \$20.

THE Washington county fair will
 be held at Springfield, August 27, con-
 tinuing three days. A good list of pre-
 miums will be awarded, and this will
 bring out the best stock in the county.
 They always have some exciting con-
 tests in the horse shows.

THE Louisville fair will begin Sep-
 tember 9. The zoological feature is
 something new, and will prove attrac-
 tive, as it grows more and more into
 proportions. The grounds are being
 improved rapidly. We hope to see
 this first fair a successful one.

OVER two and a quarter million acres
 of land have been taken up in Kansas
 during the past nine months under the
 homestead and pre-emption laws. This
 represents an increase of between 70,-
 000 and 80,000 in the population of the
 State.

E. POLK JOHNSON, of the Louisville
Evening Post and News, solicits election
 as assistant clerk of the next House of
 Representatives of Kentucky. This is
 the position to which he was elected at
 the last session, and which he filled with
 so much satisfaction until stricken with
 an almost fatal spell of sickness. No
 one is more competent to fill this place,
 and the newspaper fraternity will feel
 complimented by his re-election.

GLASGOW FAIR.—We are in receipt
 of programme of this fair, which will
 be held on the grounds near Glasgow,
 Ky., beginning October 7, and con-
 tinuing four days. Glasgow is in the
 center of a rich agricultural and stock
 district, and always gets up a first rate
 fair. The list of premiums for this
 year is complete and liberal. It is a
 good fair for stock men to attend with
 fine show stock, both for the premiums
 and for the advertising it will afford to
 show them.

LARGE CANTALOUPE.—The largest
 green-fleshed cantaloupe we ever saw,
 was bought in the Louisville market last
 Monday for 10c. It weighed 9 lbs 14
 oz, and measured around 28½ inches,
 and lengthwise 29½ inches. The fla-
 vor was sweet and delicious. We value
 the seed at 10c apiece. Persons who
 obtain a melon of extra size and quality,
 should always save the seed, to be
 planted the next season, either by them-
 selves or by some careful person who

can appreciate a good thing. The
 Rattlesnake watermelons from Georgia
 are the finest ever eaten, and the seed
 should be generally saved and widely
 distributed.

The yellow fever is a little more ten-
 acious of its hold on Memphis, and the
 number of cases has increased to thirty
 or forty a day. Two cases have ap-
 peared at Corinth, Miss., and cause
 such alarm that the citizens are fleeing
 in every direction. The country peo-
 ple refuse admission to their houses, and
 the wanderers have to keep to the
 roads.

THE A. AND M. COLLEGE.—The city
 of Lexington and Fayette county seem
 determined to secure the location of
 the A. and M. college. It was within
 easy reach had the curators of Ken-
 tucky University granted the use of
 the Woodland estate to the college,
 but their refusal to do this has excited
 the citizens to renewed efforts. Their
 present offer, including the grounds of
 the park, amounts to about \$70,000,
 and will perhaps secure the prize.

THE BOURBON FAIR.—We return
 thanks for a special invitation from the
 secretary of the Bourbon county fair,
 which is to be held on the grounds
 September 2, continuing five days. For
 forty-two years the Bourbon fair has
 been a center of attraction in the Blue
 grass section. Everybody who goes to
 it is sure to be pleased. There is al-
 ways a fine show, especially of blooded
 stock. They offer very attractive pre-
 miums, and a real live time is expected
 at the coming fair.

RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS.—We
 return thanks to a number of our sub-
 scribers for prompt renewal of sub-
 scriptions since last issue, but the num-
 ber is not as large as it should have
 been. Our thanks didn't give out, by
 a good majority. Try it again this
 next week, and let us have a better
 report to make. Some, in renewing,
 have kindly sent us one or more new
 names. Let everyone try to do like-
 wise.

COL. C. E. BOWMAN, the lately appointed
 commissioner of the Bureau of Agriculture,
 Horticulture and Statistics, is winning golden
 opinions of the press of the State. We
 have never entertained a very favorable estimate
 of the importance or utility of his high sound-
 ing bureau—think it, in the main, altogether
 a useless concern—but still we are glad to see
 that Col. Bowman has succeeded in relieving
 it from much of the odium attached to it by
 the mismanagement of his predecessor. The
 whole thing ought to be abolished by the
 Legislature as a useless expenditure of the
 people's money.—*Trigg County Democrat*.

We do not make a boast of the value
 of the bureau as it now stands, al-
 though it has at the head a most ac-
 complished gentleman, and one com-
 petent to make it one of the most useful
 departments of State government. The
 appropriation for this bureau is just
 enough to employ a commissioner and
 open an office. It is like having a fine
 store house with a first rate business
 man at the head, but no capital to go
 on.

We differ with our friend of the *Dem-
 ocrat* though, and rather favor an in-
 crease of the appropriation to about
 \$10,000. It is our purpose to endeavor
 to show how this amount can be utilized
 by the bureau. But it will be time
 enough for this when the Legislature
 meets.

"A CAR LOAD OF WORTHLESS BRUTES."

"AUCTION SALE OF JERSEYS.—At Chicago,
 July 23, 1879, thirty head of choice registered
 Jersey cattle (selected expressly for this sale
 by George E. Waring, Jr., and Thomas J.
 Hand), of such strains and individual ex-
 cellence as they would seek to secure, and would
 be satisfied with if they were buying for their
 own herds."—*From advertisement in Country
 Gentlemen*.

In regard to this "choice lot of Jer-
 seys," the *Prairie Farmer* says:

"The sale of Jersey cattle by the Og-
 den Farm Association occurred, as ad-
 vertised, on July 23, at Chicago, under
 the personal management of T. J. Hand,
 the secretary. Twenty females and five
 bulls were sold. Several of the cows
 were quite old, and, with two or three
 exceptions, were only ordinary speci-
 mens.

"The reputation of this association at-
 tracted quite a large attendance of
 those interested in Jerseys, who expected
 to see a very choice lot of cattle.
 The prices realized were much below
 the expectations of the owners. The
 highest price realized was \$165 for a
 very superior cow, Richardson Bros., of
 Davenport, Iowa, being the purchasers.
 The average on females was \$90, and
 on bulls \$50. The cattle were all re-
 corded, or eligible to record, in the A.
 J. C. C. register."

In the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL of
 the 12th of June last, attention was cal-
 led to an editorial article in the May
 number of the *Monthly Bulletin* of the
 American Jersey Cattle Club, which
 periodical is edited by the managers of

Ogden Farm. The following extracts
 were quoted from the *Bulletin*:

"Many a car load of worthless brutes,
 bought for a song, has been sent into a
 new district where the agricultural press
 has given the race a reputation as butter
 cows, to be sold at high figures to farm-
 ers, who were quite sure to become
 disgusted with the breed as soon as they
 had time to learn the worthlessness of
 these specimens of it." And further:
 "The cattle taken are not bought as
 good specimens of the breed, only as
 cheap specimens." Again: "The job
 lots which are bought for a song and
 sold at auction in the Western States
 by men of questionable standing as Jer-
 sey breeders, are much better left alone,
 unless the buyer is himself a sufficiently
 good judge to decide the question of
 merit."

In calling attention to the article in
 the *Monthly Bulletin*, we denounced it
 as slanderous and unfounded in truth,
 if it referred to Mr. Alex. McClintock,
 of Kentucky, or to any of the intelli-
 gent purchasers of his shipments of
 cattle, or to any of the respectable
 breeders of Jerseys of whom Mr. Mc-
 Clintock bought the young animals to
 ship to the West. We asked the edi-
 tors of the *Monthly Bulletin* to name
 the parties who were the breeders, the
 shippers and the buyers of these
 "worthless brutes." But they an-
 swered not, because they considered
 the questions "as personal." They
 privately whispered, however, to the
Country Gentleman, in the June number,
 that while they had not seen the sharp
 article in the Kentucky paper, calling
 on them for the names, dates and other
 facts, the writing of the "ill ad-
 vised" article in the *Monthly Bulletin*
 was instigated by positive knowledge of
 the shipment to the West, and of their
 sale there of a lot of Jersey cattle which
 were selected because they were regis-
 tered, and "because they were cheap."
 "We know, too, that, as a lot, they
 were worthless brutes."

We are led to infer from the silence
 of the *Monthly Bulletin* in response to
 our questions, from personal motives,
 and their statements based upon their
 own "positive knowledge of car load
 shipments of worthless brutes," that
 after all, the editors were referring to
 their own shipments, of which the auc-
 tion sale at Chicago is the latest sample.
 And under this view of the case we
 will let the matter drop, after simply
 expressing our astonishment that such
 shrewd business men as they are should
 have so misjudged the intelligence and
 experience of Western Jersey buyers as
 to attempt to impose upon them such a
 lot of ruffian as the *Prairie Farmer* de-
 scribes their latest "car load of worth-
 less brutes" to have been. The people
 expected to see "thirty head of choice
 cattle, of such individual excellence as
 the managers of Ogden Farm would seek
 to secure, and would be satisfied with
 if they were buying for their own
 herds," and when they beheld the cat-
 tle they were disgusted! We are glad
 Mr. McClintock and the breeders and
 buyers of his importations to the West
 are freed from the unjust imputations
 that seemingly had been cast upon their
 judgment and good names.

The managers of the *Monthly Bulletin*
 and Ogden Farm may conduct their
 own business to suit themselves. We
 disclaim all intention to interfere with
 them, for we were not aware who were
 the parties engaged in shipping car
 loads of worthless brutes for sale in the
 West. We acknowledge our mistake,
 and beg pardon for having interfered
 with a matter so wholly "personal to
 the *Monthly Bulletin* editors."

We see through it all now, and very
 humbly take a back seat, wondering,
 however, what evil spirit has so possessed
 these men, as to cause them to make
 such a melancholy exhibition of them-
 selves.

AN EMPTY TREASURY.—The auditor,
 Col. D. Howard Smith, announces that
 the treasury of Kentucky is now
 empty, and no more claims will be
 audited by his office until some pro-
 vision is made to pay them. This
 state of affairs has been brought about
 by the reduction in values affecting the
 revenues, and the failure of some of
 the sheriffs to pay in their collections
 of taxes on time. As the State is out
 of debt, the temporary suspension of
 payment will cause no alarm.

HORSE SHOEING.—We are in receipt
 of, from the publishers, Messrs. Robt.
 Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, O., a neatly
 printed, illustrated book, entitled
 "Scientific Horse Shoeing." A glance
 at its pages shows that it should be in
 the hands of every person who under-
 takes to carry on a shoeing shop, and
 by farmers and breeders who own
 herds of valuable horses. It is sent
 post paid for \$1.

THE average American kitchen and Dr.
 Bull's Baltimore Pills both know dyspepsia;
 the one creates it, the other destroys it. Price
 25 cents.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Improvements at the National Capital—
 Secretary Schurz to Instruct Spotted
 Tail in Civil Service Reform.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

The Sunday which rose upon the city
 to-day has had a touch of autumn in it,
 though midsummer has scarcely passed.
 It was, however, but a faint trace—a
 foreshadowing of things to come.
 There was not a strange voice in any
 of the pulpits. The riverside abounded
 in excursions. The parks, never green-
 er, drew crowds, and Washington was
 quiet and content. The hills around
 the District cities are being cut down,
 baked into bricks and built up again in
 their new form, as sumptuous and con-
 venient dwellings. The savage dug a
 hole in the hill and dwelt there, but the
 civilized man puts the hill into a hole,
 or grinds it up into clay and presses it
 out into bricks for a dwelling.

The center hills of the city were long
 ago converted into rows of two-story
 houses, and still the brickyards climb
 the hills on the edges of the city, and
 as the hilltops sink their clay rises into
 houses. The great hills in the north-
 west and southeast sections of the city,
 that formerly dominated the surround-
 ing neighborhood, are being rapidly
 "brought to grade" by the busy brick-
 makers, and soon the city will have
 swallowed its last hilltop and assimilated
 it into a well built street. The home
 supply of clay needed is, however, far
 from sufficient, and for years the Vir-
 ginia hills across the Potomac have
 been carted, in bricks, across the Long
 Bridge. Washington has sent out a
 brick making colony to occupy the
 nearest hills, and at Fort Runyon, the
 first mainland that the road reaches af-
 ter having crossed the Long Bridge and
 Alexander's island, is a populous village
 of brick kilns, and shows the capital a
 column of smoke by day and of fire by
 night. These kilns are surrounded by
 factories that use the most approved
 machinery and employ many hands.

One of the most affecting incidents of
 the time is the interchange of epistolary
 compliments between the Hon. Carl
 Schurz and his excellency Spotted Tail,
 chief of the Brule Sioux. It appears
 that old Spot has detected certain faults
 in the civil service of his administration,
 and, desiring the assistance of an expert
 to rectify them, naturally turns his at-
 tention to the most celebrated professor
 of civil service reform now living. It
 affords one great pleasure to learn that
 Mr. Schurz has accepted the invitation
 of his red brother, and will shortly pro-
 ceed to reform the civil service of the
 Brule Sioux. There is no information
 as to what method of reformation it is
 proposed to pursue—whether he has
 some special plan, or intends to proceed
 in the regular way, at \$300 a night and
 found. Probably the secretary himself
 has not yet decided upon a course of
 procedure, but intends to be governed
 by the exigencies of the case as they
 may present themselves on the spot.
 All that can be said at present is that
 in case he elects to proceed in the reg-
 ular way, much of his precept must be
 lost, owing to the poverty of the Sioux
 language in technical terms. It is also
 expected that he will visit the New Idria
 Mining Company, in whose favor he
 recently rendered a decision worth over
 ten million dollars, leaving poor Mc-
 Garrahan in the cold.

One of the Republican congressional
 committeemen, who has been spending
 a week in Maine, returned here to-day.
 He says that Senator Blaine reports that
 he has his party in excellent working
 order, and for the first time since the
 canvass was begun, he feels sure that
 the Republicans will carry the State.
 Blaine has dropped the question of
 finance, or, at least, has made it a sec-
 ondary place, and is running the cam-
 paign on the old war issues, especially
 in regard to the question of State rights.
 His estimate of the vote is that there
 will be 135,000 votes cast. Of this
 number he gives 70,000 to the Repub-
 lican candidate, 50,000 to the Green-
 backer and 15,000 to the Democratic
 candidate. In reaching these figures,
 he estimates that there were 11,000 Re-
 publicans who did not go to the polls
 last year, who will vote this year; that
 there are 13,000 Republicans who
 voted the Greenback ticket last year
 who have returned to the Republican
 party, and will at the coming election
 vote the ticket of that party.

Rapid progress is being made in the
 construction of the new building for
 the Bureau of Engraving and Print-
 ing, at the corner of Fourteenth and
 B streets southwest, and it already
 gives promise of being one of the
 finest specimens of brick architecture
 to be found anywhere. The structure
 at its present stage is an interesting
 subject for study. The site chosen is a
 commanding one. The spaciousness
 of the grounds, and those of the Wash-
 ington monument and the parks south
 of the White House, give the building
 an unobstructed view to the north near-

ly half a mile in a direct line. To the
 east lie the grounds of the Agricultural
 Department, the Smithsonian Institu-
 tion, and the Botanical Gardens, form-
 ing a continuous ornamental park be-
 tween the Potomac and the capitol, fully
 a mile in length.

The walls of the new building are
 more than three feet thick. Seen from
 within, with the skeleton of massive iron
 girders and supports, they seem de-
 signed to last forever. The chief fea-
 ture of interest is found in the elaborate
 system of outside ornamentation. A
 water line of gneiss granite, and a con-
 tinuous sill of the same material, mark
 the floors of the first and second sto-
 ries. The window sills and a portion
 of the ornamental work around the en-
 trance are of brown stone. All the re-
 mainder is of brick in two colors, but
 molded into a great variety of patterns.
 Each story has its special pattern of or-
 namentation in pressed brick, while
 over the whole runs a series of spring-
 ing window arches, supported upon
 piers which extend from the ground to
 the roof.

The main entrance is a "study" in
 brick and stone. Delicate columns of
 brick support the arch, panels of brick
 with molded sun-flowers fill the spaces,
 and overhead hangs a graceful balcony
 supported upon half arches of the two
 materials combined. Ornamental work
 of a still higher order, also in brick, is
 promised within.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 11.

THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The biennial meeting of this society will be
 held at Rochester, New York, on the 17th of
 September next, and continue three days. A
 report will be expected from Kentucky in re-
 gard to the fruits best adapted to this climate
 and soil; and specimens of this season's crop
 are solicited for exhibition.

All fruits that can be sent to Nantz & Neu-
 mer's store, No. 192 Fourth street, Louisville,
 on or before 11th of September, will be ex-
 hibited there for two days, and then forwarded
 for exhibition at Rochester.

All Kentucky horticulturists, whether ama-
 teur or professional, who may desire to attend
 the meeting at Rochester, will be furnished
 with certificates as delegates by the under-
 signed, which will entitle them to the benefit
 of reduced railroad fare.

Reports on the best kinds of fruits to culti-
 vate, and the best mode of pruning and cul-
 ture, are solicited from all parts of Kentucky,
 and everything reliable, useful and instructive
 will be incorporated in the general report to
 the society from this State.

THOS. S. KENNEDY,
 Vice President (for Kentucky) of the American
 Pomological Society.
 Louisville, Aug. 13, 1879.

KENTUCKY FAIRS.

Cynthiana.....	August 19, 5 days
Florence.....	August 27, 3 days
Shelbyville.....	August 26, 3 days
Lexington.....	August 26, 5 days
Lawrenceburg.....	August 19, 4 days
Springfield.....	August 27, 3 days
Alexandria.....	September 2, 5 days
Franklin.....	September 2, 5 days
Germantown.....	September 2, 5 days
Bowling Green.....	September 4, 3 days
Bardonia.....	September 3, 3 days
Paris.....	September 5, 5 days
Henderson.....	September 17, 5 days
Hartford.....	September 30, 5 days
Glasgow.....	October 7, 4 days
Owensboro.....	October 8, 3 days

PRESSED IN.—The power of the press
 was shown at the Shorthorn sale the
 other day. Hon. G. R. Snyder, after
 Vanmeter & Hamilton were through,
 sold three young bulls. One of the
 buyers, a young man from Indiana,
 seemed indifferent about complying
 with the terms of the sale, and said
 that as he had bought nothing else he
 did not believe he would take his pur-
 chase. A newspaper man present re-
 marked that if he did not, he would get
 the freest, liveliest advertisement that
 he had ever had. This settled the ques-
 tion, and the bull was paid for at once.
 —*Clark County Democrat*.

SHIPMENT of bones, gathered from
 the plains, and brought to the stations
 on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe
 railroad, have become quite an impor-
 tant feature of the east-bound business.
 Within the last thirty days several hun-
 dred car loads have been forwarded to
 the East. Large stock cars are used
 to ship the bones in, and they go
 through without breaking bulk, it being
 quite difficult to unload them after ship-
 ment of 1,500 or more miles by rail, so
 entangled do the bones become.—*Chi-
 cago Drivers' Journal*.

HEAVY WHEAT YIELD.—Mr. Sol. Hop-
 kins threshed last week, on the three ad-
 joining farms of H. M. Lyle, R. Muse
 and G. W. Harbison, three thousand
 six hundred bushels of wheat from one
 hundred acres of ground. On the farm
 of Mr. Harbison forty acres yielded
 forty bushels per acre, and seven acres
 of Odessa wheat made forty-five bush-
 els to the acre. Step to the front, big
 wheat raisers, and beat this, if you can.
 —*Shelby Sentinel*.

WHEN a woman declares she thinks
 the short walking costume is horrid,
 just look at her feet.

LIVE STOCK.

A FINE COTSWOLD FOR SOME BODY.

As an inducement to some one to get up a club of twenty subscribers to the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL, Messrs. J. R. Winlock & Bro., of Hiseville, Barren county, Ky., offer as a premium

A Fine Cotswold Ram Lamb,

the pick of their very fine flock of imported bred sheep. The lamb will be ready for delivery by the middle of July. The lamb will be one sired by 2d Duke of Berlin, he by imported Duke of Berlin, and guaranteed to weigh from 100 to 130 lbs at four months old.

FALSETTO VICTORIOUS.—Col. Hunt Reynolds' Falsetto won the Kenner stakes at Saratoga Tuesday, beating Spendthrift. The race was for three year olds, distance two miles; time was 1:44 1/2 under a pull.

MR. M. P. BAILEY, a breeder of live stock in Todd county, Ky., attended the sheep sale in Shelby, where he purchased a fine ram and a pen of splendid ewes. He is alive on the subject of Cotswolds, and bought good ones at fair prices.

DEATH OF A COTSWOLD RAM.—Mr. Jas. Hedges, of Montgomery county, had a ram, for which he refused \$100, haltered in his yard preparatory to showing him at the Sharpsburg fair, but he was found dead of a broken neck. He thinks some person did it.

SHEEP SALE AT LEXINGTON.—The day was cloudy, and a part of the time heavy rains interfered with the sale. There was not a very large attendance. Prices were only fair, one hundred and fifteen head averaged \$10.75. The highest price for a Cotswold ram was \$45, and for a Southdown ram \$40.

SALE OF COTSWOLD RAMS.—As will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, Messrs. W. L. Waddy & Sons will sell, on the first day of the Shelby fair, some extra rams. Of course they are the descendants of those splendid importations made by these gentlemen, and will be found just what every breeder wants, who wishes to improve his flock. There will also be sold on that day sheep from other flocks.

PRIZES FOR FINE SHEEP.—At the Shelby fair, Thursday, August 26, prizes for fine sheep will be awarded by the Kentucky Wool Growers' Association as follows:

IMPORTED SHEEP.—Best ram, two years old and over, first premium \$10, second \$3; best ram, one year old and under two, first premium \$5, second \$3; best ram lamb, first premium \$5, second \$3; best ewe, two years old and over, first premium \$8, second \$3; best ewe, one year old and under two, first premium \$8, second \$3; best ewe lamb, first premium \$5, second \$2.

NATIVE SHEEP.—Best ram, two years old and over, first premium \$10, second \$3; best ram, one year old and under two, first premium \$5, second \$3; best ram lamb, first premium \$5, second \$3; best ewe, two years old and over, first premium \$8, second \$3; best ewe, one year old and under two, first premium \$8, second \$3; best ewe lamb, first premium \$5, second \$2.

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.—Best ram, any age, \$10; best ewe, any age, \$8.

SWEETSTAKES.—Best buck, any age or breed, \$10; best ewe, any age or breed, \$10. No entry fee will be charged. 25 per cent. of premium will be retained by Kentucky Wool Growers' Association to all successful competitors. Immediately after the show there will be a general sale of sheep on the fair grounds.

NEWTON BRIGHT, President.
G. W. WADDY, Secretary.

FAWCETT'S SALE OF JERSEYS.

There was a very fair attendance of buyers at Mr. Fawcett's sale of Jerseys at New Albany, last Tuesday.

The prices, all things considered, were equal to what have been prevailing for the same class of cattle.

Three registered cows (one an old one) brought \$208—average of \$69.33. Five unregistered cows and heifers brought \$327, an average of \$65.40. The bull Marboy brought only \$50, not half his value, but there seemed to be no demand for him among the buyers. The young bulls, mostly unregistered, sold low.

The total amount for the fourteen animals was \$654.50. Col. R. E. Edmonson came down from Winchester, Ky., to cry the sale; of course he gave perfect satisfaction, and was engaged on the spot by Jersey breeders for two forthcoming sales.

The following is a list of animals sold and purchasers:

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Queen of Brookside No. 6,535, three years old, sire Philip Strader No. 1,557; first dam Vexation 2,760, second dam imported Vesper Lass 1,784. To Capt. J. W. Lovell, Nashville, Tenn., for \$85.

Heifer out of Queen of Brookside 6,535, sire Marboy No. 2,644. To S. W. Walsh, New Albany, Ind., for \$46.

Estelle No. 159, sire Springvale 2d No. 101;

first dam Fleeta No. 193, second dam imported Blanche No. 194. To John Ewing, Louisville, Ky., for \$77.

Nannie, a pure Jersey not registered, out of good milk family. To John E. Green, Louisville, Ky., for \$105.

Vinnie, not registered; sire Philip Strader 1,557, dam Nannie. To Capt. J. W. Lovell, Nashville, Tenn., for \$71.

Rosebud, not registered; out of Nannie. To Dr. W. W. Tucker, Georgetown, Ind., for \$69.

Judith 2d, not registered; sire Philip Strader, dam Judith. To Dr. W. W. Tucker, Georgetown, Ind., for \$60.

Judith 3d, not registered; sire Balboa, dam Judith 2d. To George Brod, New Albany, Ind., for \$22.

BULLS.

Marboy 2,644, bred by Churchman & Jackson; sire Marius 760, dam Bount 1,606. To Dr. W. W. Tucker, Georgetown, Ind., for \$50.

Bull calf; sire Marboy, dam Vinnie. To Capt. J. W. Lovell, Nashville, Tenn., for \$10.

Yearling bull; sire Brooks Bull, dam Nannie. To Lewis Dreyer, New Albany, Ind., for \$20.

Two year old bull, entitled to registry; sire Mardi Gras 2,927, dam Belle of Brookside 6,534. To B. Jollissaint, New Albany, Ind., for \$20.

Bull calf, entitled to registry; sire Sunday Morgan, dam Estelle 159. To S. W. Walsh, New Albany, Ind., for \$10.50.

Bull calf, unregistered; sire Marboy 2,644, dam Rosebud. To B. L. Gaar, Louisville, Ky., for \$9.

SCOTT'S SALE OF SHEEP.

Mr. W. L. Scott had a good day last Friday for his sale of Cotswold and Southdown sheep. A very liberal advertisement brought together a large crowd of buyers from Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana, variously estimated at four to five hundred. The bidding was spirited, and Capt. Kidd rapidly passed the whole number of animals under the hammer at what seemed to be very fair prices for the times. Mr. Scott said the sale came fully up to expectations.

The following is a list of sales:

COTSWOLD EWES.

Pen 1, containing five ewes, three years old, bred by George Miller, of Canada, sired by Toronto Chief; bought by W. Henry Bell, of Shelby, at \$18 each.

Pen 2—Five imported ewes, bred by Burrell, of Canada; to E. P. McNeal, of Bolivar, Tenn., at \$10.50 each.

Pen 3—Five two year olds, sired by Duke of Burford; to J. R. Scott, of Champaign, Ill., at \$23 each.

Pen 4—Five three year old improved ewes; to J. R. Scott, Champaign, Ill., \$11 each.

Pen 5—Four imported three year old ewes; to J. A. Cravens, Hardinsburg, Ind., \$12 each.

Pen 6—Five ewes, four years old, sired by Duke of Shelby; to J. A. Cravens, Hardinsburg, Ind., \$12 each.

Pen 7—Four imported ewes, bred by Bob Miller, of Canada; to J. R. Scott, Champaign, Ill., \$21 each.

Pen 8—Five ewes, sired by Duke of Shelby; to Sam Harbison, Shelby county, \$8 each.

Pen 9—Five ewes, sired by Duke of Shelby; to Sam Harbison, \$7.50 each.

Pen 10—Six ewes, three and four years old, sired by Central; to S. E. McCutchen, South Union, Ky., \$8 each.

Pen 11—Five ewes, four years old; to C. F. Darnell, Indianapolis, Ind., \$8 each.

Pen 12—Five two year olds, sired by King of Shelby; to C. F. Darnell, \$11 each.

Pen 13—Six two year olds, same sire; to Charles Barker, West Fork, Ky., \$9.50 each.

Pen 14—Five yearling ewes, sired by John Miller; to J. R. Scott, Champaign, Ill., \$20 each.

Pen 15—Same number and kind; same party, \$15 each.

Pen 16—Same as above; to E. P. McNeal, Bolivar, Tenn., \$13 each.

Pen 17—Same as above; to M. P. Bailey, Elkton, Ky., \$15.50 each.

Pen 18—Five ewes (dams), Cotswolds, sires Cotswolds; to John T. Gunn, Shelby, \$7 each.

The following Southdowns, in pens of five each, were sold:

Pen 1—To J. A. Middleton, Shelby, \$13 each.

Pen 2—To same party, \$10 each.

Pen 3—To S. L. Nock, Pewee Valley, \$22 each.

Pen 4—To same party at \$17 each.

Pen 5—To E. R. Rice, Little Mount, Ky., \$7 each.

Southdown Bucks—Each one year old, imported, to E. A. Offutt, Shelby, \$8; same kind to Mr. Barker, \$10; to J. V. Boyd, \$7; to J. B. Ashby, \$12; to B. E. Tucker, \$9.50; to J. R. Scott, \$12.

Cotswold Bucks—One to J. R. Scott at \$14; one to M. P. Bailey, \$15; one to Mr. McCutchen, \$15; one to J. C. Newman, Vicksburg, Miss., \$25; one to Mr. McCutchen, \$8; one to J. R. Scott, \$20; one to W. A. Reese, Eminence, \$20; one to C. F. Darnell, Indianapolis, \$14; one to J. S. Beatty, \$17; one to W. T. Radford, Hopkinsville, Ky., \$28; one to A. Wible, Livonia, Ind., \$18; one to E. M. Ashby, \$24; one to Robert Mallory, Lagrange, \$24; one to D. C. Callahan, \$12; one to Mr. Barker, \$21; one to W. T. Radford, \$12; one to W. G. Welsh, \$7; one to Mr. McCutchen, \$9; one to R. S. Richardson, Boone county, Ky., \$45; one to John F. Fry, Utica, Ind., \$12; one to W. T. Radford, \$16; one to J. A. Cravens, Indiana, \$18; one to Capt. G. W. Stewart, \$16; one to B. H. Hancock, Fredericksburg, Ind., \$14; one to G. W. Stewart, \$13.50; one to same party, \$17; one to George Fry, Utica, Ind., \$12.50; one to S. S. Johnson, \$10; one to Mr. Barker, \$10; one to S. S. Johnson, \$16; one to Mr. McCutchen, Shelby Chief, \$46; one to J. A. Logan, \$30; one to J. R. Scott, \$50 (this was one that Mr. Scott had intended to keep as a show sheep, but concluded to sell him).

COMMON SHEEP.

Three hundred head of common ewes, in pens of fifty, sold at prices ranging from \$2.30 to \$2.60 per head.

BUSINESS LIFE.—Effie: "Oh, my dear husband, I can not consent to your going across the ocean until your life is fully covered by insurance."

THE LEXINGTON COURT DAY.

Sales of Bluegrass Sheep.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

There was a good local attendance; about 250 to 300 cattle on the market, consisting of calves, yearlings and two year olds, all running in second and third rate classes. The best two year olds were in fair demand, and brought 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c. Yearlings, \$22 to \$30 per head; calves, \$10 to \$18. There were but few left over unsold.

There were about 800 head of mountain and Tennessee sheep on sale, bringing \$1.50 to \$2 per head. The usual trade in plug horses and mules was going on at prices ranging, for plug horses, from \$20 to \$50; mules, \$40 to \$75.

SHEEP SALES.

The Central Kentucky Sheep Breeding Company held their first annual sale at the Lexington fair grounds on the 6th inst. The attendance was small, and with but two or three exceptions was made up of home people. Yet sufficient interest was manifested to have insured a good success, but for the heavy rain which came very near breaking up the sale. The average, throwing out a few late buck lambs which were not in demand, would have reached the neighborhood of \$14 per head, prices ranging from \$8 to \$45. Lexington, Ky., Aug. 11.

EMINENCE FAIR.

The fair this week at Eminence has been successful. Quite a large crowd attended the opening, and increased from day to day. The following premiums were awarded:

CLASS A—SHEEP, LONG WOOL, NATIVE BREED.

Best buck, two years old and over—premium, \$8; to Waddy & Bullard.

Best buck, one year old and under two—premium, \$8; to A. G. Drane.

Best buck, under one year old—premium, \$5; to same.

Best ewe, two years old and over—premium, \$8; to same.

Best ewe, one year old and under two—premium, \$8; to same.

Best ewe, under one year old—premium, \$5; to same.

For the best sucking colt, either sex, ten entries—First premium, \$10, to J. C. Seacree, Shelbyville; second, \$7, to James M. Todd, Eminence; third, \$3, to T. D. Holmes, Eminence.

CLASS B—FANCY SADDLE GELDINGS AND MARES.

Fancy saddle geldings—Premium, \$10; to Casselbine, Crab & Maddox.

Fancy saddle mare—Premium, \$10; to same.

Fancy saddle gelding or mare, three years old and under—Premium, \$10; to same.

CLASS C—BLOODED CATTLE.

Bull, two years old and under—Premium \$10; to J. T. Crabbe, Eminence.

Bull, one year old and under—Premium \$8; to A. Julian, Bridgeport.

Bull, under one year old—Premium \$5; to J. K. Moss, of Henry.

Cow, three years old and over—Premium \$10; to T. C. Vannmeter, of Henry.

Cow, two years old and under—Premium \$8; to same.

Cow, one year old and under—Premium \$5; to Mrs. Allie E. B. Moss, of Henry.

The afternoon was devoted to some interesting trotting races, which afforded a great deal of amusement.

COWS FOR THE DAIRY.

A dairyman, in a letter to the *Ohio Farmer*, says: The most profitable cow for the dairy is not always the one which, for a short time, on highly stimulating or concentrated food, may yield the most milk or butter, or both. It is not the quantity given, which determines the value; and this involves not only the question of feeding and management, but the number of weeks during which the cow may continue to produce. It is more the quantity produced in the twelve months, than in any one or two weeks, which involves that profit.

A good milker alone does not, in our judgment, constitute a good cow; neither does a good breeder, nor a good feeder. It is these three qualities combined that make the cow. Give us a cow that is good for milk, quality as well as quantity considered, and when properly bred to good bulls, will invariably produce good calves; one that when dried for her milk, with proper care and attention, takes on flesh rapidly and evenly—and for one we rest, for a while at least, satisfied.

Cows of extraordinary milking qualities are found as often among grades as among thoroughbred animals. As a rule, the progeny of extra milkers become the best cows, and every heifer calf from such cows should be raised, except it fails to carry the prevailing mark, indicating a good milker. This mark is the upward growth of the hair on the outside of the thigh of calf from immediately behind the udder, as high as the hair grows. If it runs up in a smooth, unbroken column, other things being equal, such as good care and continued thrifty growth, there will scarcely be a failure. But whatever other favorable indications, and this wanting, the calf may be regarded as quite unpromising for the dairy. There

WM. SKENE & CO.

Proprietors

LOUISVILLE FERTILIZER WORKS

Louisville, Ky.

Manufacture RAW BONE DUST, the BEST FERTILIZER for Wheat,

SKENE'S COMPLETE PLANT FOOD,

SKENE'S PERFECT TOBACCO FERTILIZER.

Will Make Fertilizers According to Formulas Sent Them.

Keep constantly on hand PURE STANDARD PERUVIAN GUANO AND LOBOS GUANO, and all kinds of FERTILIZING CHEMICALS.

They will send their pamphlet on the Chemistry of Plants free to those sending their names. Also, give advice to those who desire it—How and when to use Fertilizers. Those sending for advice will please state how much wheat per acre and how much corn the land they wish to fertilize will produce without manure.

WORKS—Nos. 177 to 187 High Ave.

OFFICE—No. 153 West Main Street.

are other conditions necessary to a good cow, such as fair sized teats, an easy milker, a yellow skin, and others which are familiar to all dairymen. As far as practicable, a large, well developed animal is desirable.

High condition is undesirable for a heifer in calf, especially toward the close of the term, because of inflammation of the udder and its connections, always more or less manifested in the first stage of lactation. Inflammation to any degree tends to check the secretion of milk, and fix the habits of the cow for scant production.

Sometimes it is best to let the heifers go farrow the second year, to obtain better growth; but liberal feeding will generally do away with this necessity of undwarfed animals. To avoid dwarfing our stock, the first calves of heifers should not generally be reared for breeders.

For the Farmers' Home Journal.

THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.—12.

BY HIRAM ORCUTT, A. M.

There are two species of the *buding* monkey, and both are common in Java and Sumatra. They are very numerous in the forests. They construct their dwellings on trees, and associate in large societies; fifty or more being sometimes found together. The man who meets them in the forest will soon learn that "prudence is the better part of valor." On seeing him approach they utter loud screams and make efforts to throw down limbs of decayed trees upon his defenseless head. The natives hunt and cruelly destroy them for their fur, which is of a jet black color, covered with long silky hairs. This fur is used both by the natives and Europeans in preparing riding equipments and military decorations. The food of this species is purely vegetable.

The large-nosed monkey next demands our attention. This nose is of a flabby substance and is capable of much inflation. The body is stout and about three feet long. His color is a reddish brown. He is a native of Borneo. If we can imagine an old man three and a half feet high, with a bent back, and a nose six inches long and as black as coal, we have a complete portrait of one of these eccentric monkeys. They live in large companies in the forests along the banks of rivers. Morning and evening they make excursions, bounding, chasing, frolicking and giving themselves up to the most tumultuous sport. They are mischievous. The Dyachs declare them to be human, and accuse them of staying in the woods to avoid taxation! A writer informs us that before the French revolution of 1789, Tippoo Sahib's ambassadors at Paris were greatly delighted at seeing one of these creatures at the Garden of Plants, whom they recognized as a countryman, and to whom they imputed a high moral and mental intelligence. Perhaps his big nose was regarded as evidence of special ability.

Another species, called *douc*, live in Cochinchina, and are noted for their vivacity and the striking contrasts in color, each wearing not less than four distinct kinds of fur. They live in large troops, and are harmless if not disturbed. There are many more species of monkeys so nearly resembling those we have described that we shall pass them by.

The *colobe* monkey, living in Africa, is destitute of thumbs on his anterior limbs, and hence his name.

The *guereza* monkey is found in Abyssinia, and is distinguished for the beauty of his skin. His prevailing color is black, and his face, neck and throat are pure white. He wears a kind of mantle of long white hair, which descends in flowing masses from near his back. They live in small families in the tops of large trees. They are active, but not boisterous. They live on fruit, grain and small insects.

There are nearly thirty species of *tailed apes*, as these are called, all of which belong in Africa. They have a less slender form, a long face and large

er cheek pouches. They are about two feet in length, and are quite intelligent. Their hair is very fine and of brilliant color. Their tails are as long as their bodies, and are curved over their backs.

The writer, Leidoff, in his History of Ethiopia, says: "Of apes there are infinite flocks up and down in the mountains, a thousand or more together; there they leave no stone unturned. If they meet with one that two or three can not lift, they call for more aid, and all for the sake of the worms that lie under; a sort of diet that they relish exceedingly. They are very greedy after emmets, so that having found an emmet hill they presently surround it, and laying their forepaws, with the hollow downward, upon the ant heap, as fast as emmets creep into their palms they lick them off with great comfort to their stomachs, and there they will lie till there is not an emmet left." In entering fields or gardens for fruit, they first send out spies, and if all is safe they rush in with full force and make quick work of it. They escape from enemies by flight, but when attacked they throw dirt in their eyes.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A PREDICTION AS TO MEMPHIS.

Memphis will very possibly be within two years the central point of big speculations. Real estate will decline to almost no value. It will be bought up quietly by capitalists who can afford to lose much more than they pay for it. Yellow Jack will surprise the country by jumping into Canada, or by mysteriously disappearing from the continent.

The reaction in Memphis will be greater than her decline. All sorts of businesses will expand beyond precedent. Houses and lots will appreciate in value so rapidly as to eclipse the wildest mania for Chicago land. She will pay off all her debts and become a *bona fide* city again before the head-boards in her grave yards become old. The suggestions to burn and forever abandon the city are more sarcastic than reasonable. The fever is as likely to depart suddenly as to remain another year. European cities have been repeatedly ravaged by kindred afflictions, and as often have recovered.

Unequivocal immunity from the fever next season would immediately render Memphis a giant among the Mississippi river cities. She occupies a controlling situation in a business point of view, and it can not be changed. Misfortune is always emphatic, but its opposite is more so. Men can not be called foolish who are removing their business establishments from the now desolated town, nor is it absurd to assume that healthfulness will again visit the regions where it has reigned. Some of the very men who think they have left Memphis never to return, will go back and make fortunes there.

SMALL bones in an animal are an indication of good feeding quality, early maturity, and superior, fine grained flesh; while coarse, large bones, with prominent joints and angular projections of the skeleton, indicate poor feeding quality, late maturity and coarse flesh, in connection with a large proportion of offal, and cheap pieces in the carcass when reaching its final destination on the block.—*Chautauque Farmer*.

NO GOOD PREACHING.—No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit well, doctor a patient, or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters. See other column.

BEARDED SEED WHEAT

I have for sale a limited supply of a new variety of BEARDED SEED WHEAT, which originated on the farm of L. I. Dorsey, Jr., near Louisville, where it has produced wonderful crops. The wheat is of light red color, a strong grower, and yielded this season an average of over thirty bushels per acre wherever sown. Price \$2.25 per bushel. Also all other varieties of seed wheat for sale at market rates.

R. H. HOSKINS,
Manager Farmers' Supply House,
No. 31 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By Judge E. H. Bennett.

LEGAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF FARMERS.—(Continued.)

A FARMER'S LIABILITY FOR HIS ANIMALS.

Passing from the subject of cattle straying away, and doing damage on other people's grounds, we have next to consider how far the farmer is liable for their good behavior in the public streets, or even on his own premises. It is clear enough that, if a vicious horse by the city sidewalk suddenly nips a piece out of your coat sleeve as you are passing by, and his owner knew his habits, he is bound to pay the tailor's bill; whereas if he only frightens you, and makes you jump, you have no redress, for that is what the law calls *damnum absque injuria*. That is an innocent expression in itself; but, if you give an excited utterance to it, a bystander might think you were indulging in forbidden language!

It may not be generally understood that if a man turns his animals loose into the public highway, and they there injure the person or property of another lawfully using the way, the owner is responsible for all damages they may do, whether he knew they had any dangerous disposition or not. He had no right to let his cattle run loose in the public highway. In one instance a man let his horse go out to feed in a public place, where some very young children were playing, and some of them began to switch him, whereupon he turned and kicked one of them so that he died, and the owner was convicted of manslaughter. Had he known the animal was dangerous, it might have even been more serious with him, since, in the Mosaic law, it was declared that if the owner of an ox knew that it pushed with its horn, and did not keep it in, and it killed a man or woman, not only the ox, but also the owner, was put to death.

And now as to his liability for animals on his own premises. Every owner of a dangerous or vicious animal known to be such is liable for all injury he may do to another, even though the latter is at the time trespassing on the former's premises. If, therefore, a man, while hunting through your woods on Sunday, is attacked and bitten by your savage dog, you must pay for the pound of flesh, although you did not set him on. You should have posted up an advertisement from St. Paul—Beware of Dogs. And in like manner, if a boy, while robbing an orchard, is tossed by a vicious bull into the boughs of an apple tree overhead, the owner is as much liable in law to pay for the boy's torn trousers as if he had received the same salutation when boldly coming up the path in broad daylight to call on the farmer's youngest daughter.

In one instance a farmer, who was much annoyed by strolling fishermen, put a savage bull into the lot along the stream. On his neighbors remonstrating with him that he ought to give them notice what kind of animal he was, he remarked, "The fellow would give them notice enough himself;" but, as his notice was too brief, the farmer had to pay five hundred dollars for two broken ribs.

But this extreme and severe liability absolutely depends upon the fact whether the owner of the animal had any previous knowledge of the brute's warlike disposition. If so, the mere keeping of such an animal unconfined is itself, in law, deemed culpable negligence. If he did not know the fact, some other form of negligence is essential in order to make an owner of an animal liable for his conduct while on the owner's premises, or while lawfully in the highway under the care of a keeper.

For this reason, if a man's horse runs away in the street, and injures some one, or breaks a carriage, the owner is not liable, unless he carelessly left him unhitched, or was guilty of some other negligence. The not uncommon opinion to the contrary is quite erroneous.

The question of liability for and protection against dogs has been a perplexing one from earliest times. The laws of Solon—undoubtedly the wisest lawgiver of his age—declared that, if any dog bit a person, he should be delivered up, and bound to a log of wood four cubits long; and the Romans also adopted the same law in their "Twelve Tables;" while an early law in Wales provided that, after a dog had bitten three persons, he should be first tied to his master's leg and then killed.

Owing to the naturally wild and fierce disposition of dogs, it has not been generally thought necessary by legislators, in order to make the owner liable, to prove he actually knew the dog was accustomed to bite, as it is in the case of other domestic animals. The law presumes that the son of every Puritan farmer in Massachusetts has been

brought up from boyhood to repeat those lines of good old Dr. Watts:

"Let dogs delight to bark and bite,
For 'tis their nature to."

Accordingly the owner is liable, if they do, whether his education on this point has been neglected or not. And not only so, he must with us pay double damages for the pleasure of keeping such animals; and, after actual notice of his disposition, the damages may be increased threefold. And so comprehensive is this law, that if your dog rushes out into the street and in mere play jumps at a horse's head whereby he is frightened and runs away, breaking the carriage, and perhaps the limbs of the occupants, you are responsible for double the amount of the entire damage, though it amount to several thousand dollars; for the liability of the owner is not limited to damages from the bite of a dog, but extends to any direct injury, however caused.

Again: if your dog is at large, although he is a good-natured Newfoundland, and, being teased and irritated by young children at play, turns upon them, and bites one of them severely, you may be liable to heavy damages, although the dog was never known to bite before; and this is so, although the dog is duly licensed and collared. The object of the dog tax was not to exempt the owner of a dog, when known, from his former liability for all his dog's mischief, but to provide a fund for the remuneration of the farmer, when the owner was not known or was not pecuniarily responsible. Accordingly, any man whose animals are injured by a dog may now have either mode of redress—he may file his claim with the selectmen, and take simply the amount of damages he may have sustained; or he may go for the owner of the dog, and get double damages, if he can; but he can not try both methods. If he is paid his simple damage out of the dog tax, the county may compel the owner of the guilty dog to refund the amount paid out. If he is injured in his own person, his only remedy for remuneration is against the owner of the dog. The "dog law" does not include injuries to man, but only to his domestic animals. Perhaps it should be extended in this respect.

But no man is obliged to wait until the mischief is done, and then seek redress by the law's delay. You may take the law into your own hands, and kill any dog, licensed or not, that suddenly assaults you while peaceably walking or riding in the public streets; and so you may if the dog is found out of the inclosure or care of the owner, wounding, worrying, or killing any neat cattle, sheep or lambs.

If a dog is not licensed, your right to kill him is much broader. The law says you may kill him "whenever or wherever found." These are its exact words. But if you think this authorizes you to kill him on his owner's premises, and you should pursue him into his owner's house and there kill him, contrary to his master's wishes, you might find out your mistake by being compelled to pay, not only the full value of the dog, but also for unlawfully entering the owner's premises. "Whenever and wherever found," therefore, don't mean exactly what it says. Such are the quirks of the law. Some people call it a sort of "hocus-pocus science;" though I don't.

Again: do not think that, because you can openly and publicly shoot an unlicensed dog which is hanging around your premises annoying your family, you can, therefore, poison him; for that kind of physic is not to be thrown even to dogs, and the mere exposing of any poison for that purpose, whether the dog touches it or not, may cost you fifty dollars and the costs of prosecution. And this is very moderate, considering that, for the malicious poisoning of some other domestic animals—even a sucking calf—you may obtain a free residence in that splendid new State building at Concord for five years—that is, unless you see fit to break out before that time!

Thus much for the law of dogs. And the only crumb of consolation I can offer on this subject is this: if two dogs, yours and your neighbor's, go off on a joint raid on a flock of sheep, you are bound to pay only for those your dog killed, and not the others, if anybody can find out which was which; whereas, if the two owners of the dogs go out together to rob a melon patch, one is liable for all the melons carried away, although the other ate them all; so that in one respect the law seems to favor the dogs. On the other hand, as a man is not liable for any sheep, fowls, or other things which his mischievous boys wantonly kill when coming home from an unsuccessful hunt, in this respect again the law is rather against the dogs.

[To be continued.]

A VERY precise young lady speaks of her brother's "boot-john."

GENERAL NEWS.

—The total annual rents of the farms of Great Britain amount to \$350,000,000.

—The comptroller of Texas has decided that the tax on commercial travelers will take effect on the 1st of September.

—The corn crop of Illinois for the year 1879 is estimated at 275,000,000 bushels, against 250,057,000 bushels for 1878.

—The number of newspapers in the United States has increased since January of the current year from 8,703 to 9,153.

—The amount of fractional silver in the treasury on August 1 was \$12,731,766, against \$8,903,401 on July 1 and \$6,813,589 on June 1.

—The Masters' Association of Lancashire are discussing the necessity of a further reduction of 10 per cent. in the wages of cotton operatives.

—The production of butter and cheese in this country is said to be four times greater in value than the total yield of our gold and silver mines.

—During the years 1878-9 the foreign fire insurance companies paid risks to the amount of \$5,000,000, as compared with \$3,000,000 for the year before.

—Total clearances of coffee from Brazil for the crop year ending June 30 were 4,574,584 bags, of which the United States received 2,277,900 bags.

—On August 7 the Exchange bank of Montreal suspended, owing over \$900,000. It was established in 1872, with a paid up capital of \$1,000,000.

—The total collections of internal revenue during the fiscal year ending June 30 were \$113,448,830. The average cost of collection was less than 3½¢.

—Since January 1, the imports of dry goods at the port of New York have been \$50,547,412, against \$43,170,854 for same time in 1878.

—Pretty nearly every foot of ground east of Leadville has now been taken up, and almost every favorite location has at least two claimants.

—According to the London Times, there will be a shortage in the value of hay and other fodder crops in England and Wales this season, of many millions of pounds.

—The wheat crop of California is estimated at 33,000,000 bushels, and that of Oregon at 5,600,000 bushels. The Pacific coast this year will have 20,000,000 bushels of wheat for export.

—Since June 1 the exports of domestic dry goods have been 92,703 packages, of a total value of \$5,600,757, against 77,905 packages of a total value of \$4,777,086 for the same time last year.

—It is estimated that over 2,500,000 people have taken up homes in the West and South in the past five years. Of this number, not over 600,000 can possibly have been supplied by foreign immigration.

—As the United States now has about 90,000 miles of railroad, the consumption of timber for ties is enormous, now amounting to 40,000,000 annually—equal to thirty years' growth of 75,000 acres.

—At Chicago the receipts of hogs for the seven months of this year have been 3,714,284, against 3,484,483 for the same time last year. The receipts of cattle were 677,043, against 608,701 last year.

—The next semi-annual meeting of the Agricultural Congress will be held in Rochester, N. Y., September 15. Questions of agriculture, education, science and economy will be discussed.

—The year 1879 will show a great falling off in gold and silver production compared with last year. Last year the total was \$95,000,000, and it is thought it will not exceed \$65,000,000 this year.

—Official reports from Paris, August 6, state that the grain in the south of France has been harvested in an excellent condition, and that in the north and west good average crops may be expected.

—Since January 1 the exports of butter from New York have been 18,814,920 lbs, against 11,584,975 for the same time last year. The exports of cheese were 81,925,576 lbs, against 81,330,691 lbs last year.

—Foreign advices report a falling off of one-third in the Indian cotton trade. The exports for the year ending June, 1879, were over 646,649 bales as compared with 919,413 bales in 1877-8.

—Within the past half dozen years the importation of crockery has decreased fully 50 per cent. The steadily improving quality of the American article is rapidly driving English goods out of the market.

—The population of Kansas is rapidly increasing. It is estimated that at least 100,000 immigrants have moved into that State since January 1, and that the total population now approximates 1,000,000.

—The quarantine against neat cattle from abroad has been raised. Live cattle can now be imported from any European port, though in case such cattle show signs of disease the fact must be reported to the department.

—Last Tuesday the miners of the Moss Bank (Ill.) mines struck for an advance of 10c per ton. They were receiving 65c. The mines have been temporarily closed; the operators refusing to accede to their demands.

—Crop reports from Germany and Russia continue unfavorable, the former having suffered from continuous rains. It looks as though America would be called upon to feed Germany, as well as England and France.

—A new gum, made from the milky sap of a tree of South American growth, and said to be the superior of caoutchouc, has been discovered. It stands a much higher degree of heat before melting than ordinary India rubber.

—In the month of July the product of Michigan salt was 232,608 barrels, which exceeds the product of any previous month in the history of the trade. The total product for 1879 will closely approximate 2,000,000 barrels.

—A contract has just been let for the lumbering of a large tract of pine land in Grand Traverse county, Michigan. The tract belongs to the heirs of the late Erastus Corning, and it is estimated that it will cut 150,000,000 feet of good quality of pine. The lumber will be shipped to Albany, New York.

—The quantity of Californian, Chilian, Russian and Australian wheat on the passage to the United Kingdom, is very considerable; with the addition of 500,000 quarters of American red makes it, a total of over 1,500,000 quarters, against 600,000 for the same period of last year. Prices abroad are depressed in consequence.

1879.

1879

Farmers' Home Journal

FOR THE YEAR 1879.

PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS

The great success of our premium offers last winter warrants the publisher in presenting the following List of Premiums for 1879:

To any person getting up the number of names for a specified premium we will forward, according to his direction, the article called for. Subscriptions must be for one year. Renewals can be included. All subscriptions for these premiums, unless otherwise stated, may be at \$1.50 each per year. Names may be sent one, two or more as taken, and notice given of intention to try for premiums so that a record of them may be kept.

REGULAR STANDING PREMIUMS.

A CLUB OF

EIGHTY subscribers at \$1.50 each will secure for the one who gets it up

A Shorthorn Bull Calf

SEVENTY subscribers will secure

A Jersey Bull Calf

SIXTY subscribers will secure

A Pair of Fine Cotswold Ewes

FIFTY subscribers will secure

A Fine Cotswold Ram

FIFTY subscribers will secure

A Ladies' Gold Double Case Watch.

FORTY subscribers will secure

A Pure Southdown Ram.

FORTY subscribers will secure

A Pair of Poland-China Pigs (Boar and Sow)

FORTY subscribers will secure

A Pair of Berkshire Pigs (Boar and Sow)

FORTY subscribers will secure

A Good Sewing Machine

FORTY subscribers will secure

A Pair of Jersey Red Pigs (Boar and Sow).

THIRTY subscribers will secure

A Fine Saddle Worth \$12.

THIRTY subscribers will secure

A Complete Set of Buggy Harness.

TWENTY subscribers will secure

A Fine Berkshire Pig (either sex).

TWENTY subscribers will secure

A Fine Poland-China Pig (either sex).

TWENTY subscribers will secure

A Fine Jersey Red Pig (either sex).

TWENTY subscribers will secure

A Two-horse Gale Chilled Plow.

TWENTY subscribers will secure

A Two-horse Oliver Chilled Plow.

TWENTY subscribers will secure

A Two-horse Brinly Plow.

TWENTY subscribers will secure

A Gents' Silver Hunting Case Watch.

EIGHTEEN subscribers will secure

A Trio of Plymouth Rock Fowls.

EIGHTEEN subscribers will secure

A Trio of Light or Dark Brahma Fowls.

EIGHTEEN subscribers will secure

A Pair of Bronze Turkeys.

EIGHTEEN subscribers will secure

A Trio of Buff Cochin Fowls.

EIGHTEEN subscribers will secure

Webster's Illustrated Unabridged Dictionary.

TWELVE subscribers will secure

A Pair of Light or Dark Brahma Fowls.

TWELVE subscribers will secure

A Pair of Buff Cochin Fowls.

TWELVE subscribers will secure

A Pair of Plymouth Rock Fowls.

TEN subscribers will secure

A Family Bible Worth \$9.

TEN subscribers will secure

A Forty-knife Cutting Box.

TEN subscribers will secure

A Set of Solid Silver Teaspoons.

TEN subscribers will secure

\$5 worth of Strawberry or Raspberry Plants.

TEN subscribers will secure an order for

\$5 worth of Nursery Stock

From the Nursery of J. Decker.

FIVE subscribers will secure

One of E. Brown's Celebrated Pruning Knives.

FIVE subscribers will secure

A Copy of Thomas' American Fruit Culturist.

FIVE subscribers will secure

\$2 worth of Flower or Garden Seed.

THREE subscribers will secure

One Copy of Ropp's Easy Calculator.

TWO subscribers, at \$3.00 for the two, will secure

A Solid Silver Thimble (any size.)

HUMOROUS ITEMS.

A SINGULAR being—a bachelor.
DOESN'T come a-Miss—a boy-baby.
PLEASANT husbandry—Planting kisses.
A SHIRT-FRONT is a thing to be studied.
door.

A STERN necessity—A patch on a fellow's pants.
Jon was probably the first doctor, as he had patients.

BEWARE of dried apples; they live not wisely, but to swell.
It was the freckled-faced, red nosed, girl who sold the powder.

We sometimes think that grass is about the only thing that gets its dew.

WHY should Job have been born at Bologna? Because he was a sore sage.

THE three cusses—the circus, the circus, and the circus—are abroad in the land.

It is a peculiar feature of the butter market that a bad article outranks a good one.

COMPARED with Asa Packer, New York's millionaires appear Asa Packer regular misers.

LIMBURGER cheese factories must be profitable. We never heard of one that didn't make a cent.

HAVE you ever heard of a woman who could perform her toilet in the time that Eve could? Well, hardly ever.

WHEN a baby stuffs his toe into his mouth, he little realizes how hard it will be for him in later years to make both ends meet.

TALK of the circus being demoralizing! Where will you find men of uplifted souls if not within the sawdust ring?

"Oh," she said, "I think soda water is soda lions." He took the hint and soda dime on the harvest field of love.

"WHAT'S the man yelling at?" asked a farmer of his boy. "Why," chuckled the boy, "he's yelling at the top of his voice."

THE little girl looks forward to the time when she can "do up" her hair like a lady, as a period of true hair-pinness.

"DE tad" is boss, in dese circumstanced times we's bound to suicide wid one another; kase, if we don't, we's done clean gone."

"DARLING husband," she said, "am I not your treasure?" "Certainly," he replied, "and I should like to lay you up in heaven."

YET another housewife—"What miserable little eggs again! You really must tell them, Jane, to let the hens set on them a little longer!"

MISTRESS: "Bridget, didn't you hear me call?" Bridget: "Yis, mum; but ye told me the other day niver to answer ye back—and I didn't."

"SWAMP weather this," yelled a punster, as he struck out over a ten-acre lot, followed by a secret society of hornets that he had fired into with a shotgun.

AN Irish crier at Ballinsloe being ordered to clear the court did so by this announcement: "Now, then, all ye blackguards that isn't lawyers must leave the court!"

"ARE you building air-castles in Spain, Mr Jones?" said a landlady to a boarder, who was thoughtfully regarding his coffee cup. "No, madame; only looking over my grounds in Java," replied Jones.

"THAT is what I call a finished sermon," said a lady to her husband, as they wended their way from church. "Yes," was the reply with a yawn, "but, do you know, I thought it never would be."

A CORRESPONDENT asks: "What is the price of soups in tin cans?" We don't know, but the price of a soup in a tin helmet is about 25 cents a night. Apply at the stage door.

"SOMEBODY is Waiting for Me," was wailed out by the man who had been to the lodge, lost his night key, and could see the shadow of his wife's mother's night-capped head on the curtain of the sitting room.

A WESTERN girl broke her engagement because the fellow was so badly-legged that she couldn't sit in his lap. She acted too hastily; she should have remembered that a friend-in-kneed is a friend indeed.

A BRIGHT little miss of Napa, Cal., noted for her quaint sayings, said to her mother the other day: "Mamma, when you went to heaven to get me did you pick out the prettiest baby on God's floor?" Of course mamma said yes.

A LITTLE girl who had been on a railroad train when an accident occurred, was told by her mother that she ought to thank God for her escape from injury, when she made her evening prayer. She did it in this way: "Thank you, God, for not letting me be hurt to-day; but the next time I go to the city, I'll go in a wagon."

"WHY, Charles," she exclaimed in great surprise, "are you chewing Tobacco?" And Charles lapped the quid carefully under his tongue, and replied: "Why, no, dear; I've been out a good deal to-day, and my teeth got badly sunburnt." It was a new idea to her, but she would rather have his whole mouth sunburnt than to find him chewing Tobacco. These women are so suspicious.

WHILE the postal route agent on the Boston & Providence railroad was asserting the mail, the other day, he was horror struck at the following address on a postal card: "Mr. James Burns, alias John M. Flinn, in care of Mike Duffy or his sister Lizzie Duffy, or her cousin Moll McCarthy, corner of Cross street and Jerry Ragan's Hill, North Main street, Taunton, Mass., wholesale fish peddler and tin-horn artist. If not there, elsewhere."

SMUGGLING TOBACCO IN GREAT BRITAIN.

From a recent British government official return, the Glasgow Herald, of July 24, has the following:

The principal article now smuggled in this country is Tobacco. The seizures for the year reach 16,907 lbs, being an increase of 2,000 lbs on the previous year. We are told that concealments of Tobacco on board steamers trading to and from the near Continental ports continue to furnish the bulk of such cases in London. For instance, five firemen were convicted in respect of 109 lbs. A Belgian steward from Antwerp was fined £50 for trying to take on shore a bag of Tobacco and Cigars.

In the outports, Londonderry has been conspicuous. It had long been suspected that smuggling Tobacco from America had been going on to a considerable amount. At last twenty-two bales were seized in a yard to which it had been conveyed, two convictions followed, and afterward a seizure at the Enniskillen railway led to other three convictions. The Tobacco in this case was passing as bran. Then an American bark came to

the port, which on examination yielded first 1,000 lbs concealed in the sail room, and then 1,500 lbs in the casing of the mainmast, which led to some ten convictions.

A considerable seizure made at Bristol, of some 500 lbs, and one at Hull, of 2,000 lbs, seem the only other notable incidents in the whole list. These seizures, it will be observed, took place in crowded ports, where, as it might be expected, there was the greatest watchfulness; but in the far away out-of-the-world spots either there is less smuggling or less discovery, for we are only told of 256 lbs found concealed in the sand on one of the Orkney Islands, and 141 lbs in the Island of Noss, Shetland.

TOBACCO AMONG THE ZULUS.

Ketchway's warriors have taken very efficient measures to prevent our regarding them with contempt. They have awakened Lord Chelmsford's countrymen somewhat rudely from the dream of a holiday march to Ulundi; and if John Bull's boasted liking for a good stand-up fight be not already satisfied, there is reason to believe he will yet be content in that regard before the Zulu war is over. Even Sir Garnet Wolseley's luck—and this sceptical age little dreams how much there is in luck—will not suffice to reduce the Zulu Kaffir to nonentity as a factor in the fortunes of Britain. If any chord of sympathy could be hopelessly struck between the victors of Landana and the nation whose sons defended Rorke's Drift and won fame at Ginghelo, we might hope to find it in a strand of Tobacco.

And even now—inasmuch as the black-skinned wielders of the assegai have taught us to respect them—it must count for something in the esteem of a race of Tobacco lovers that the Zulu loves Tobacco. His devotion to the fragrant weed is as true and strong as that of the white brother with whom of late he has been so often locked in the death grip. He worships nicotine, not with the philosophical calmness of the redskin, or of the blue-eyed Teuton, but with a passionate abandonment that carries him to the brink of insanity.

SMOKING.

With him, the pipe—with its huge bullock's horn and reed for tube, and its capacious bowl of baked clay—is a joint stock institution; and a smoke is the symposium of a whole community. He sits with his fellow warriors in the center of the kraal, squatting on the ground in front of their huts, and the pipe passes round from hand to hand, each member of the company inhaling the intoxicating fumes in turn. But there are no half measures of inhalation here. When the white man "inhales," he rarely allows the smoke to pass beyond his mouth and nostrils; but the Zulu Kaffir fixes his lips over the broad mouth of the bullock's horn, closes his nostrils with his hands, and draws in the reek of the burning weed till his lungs are filled. Then, holding the pipe to his neighbor, he blows the smoke through it, until his lungs are empty.

Thus unconsciously do they illustrate the lyric conceit of the time when Tobacco was young in England—they fairly "drink Tobacco." There is no haste or wildness in the earlier stages of such a festival; for, sentimentally talking together as the pipe goes slowly round, and waiting their turn in order, they blow out the spittle from their several reeds, and trace in figures on the ground the plans and pictures that give body to their talk. But one such powerful inhalation of the weed is not enough for a seasoned smoker amongst the men of Zululand. Again and again does each warrior fill his lungs to repletion, and blow forth the dense cloud through his tambooty reed, until the powerful narcotic either lays them prostrate on mother earth or drives them into paroxysms of madness.

"I have seen them so excited by smoking," says one who knows them well, "that they have jumped to their feet and run away—running till they were out of sight; and on one occasion I remember a fellow running at full speed, under influence of this excitement, till he dropped down dead." It is clear enough, from this example, that the Zulu knows nothing of the Pipe of Peace; and that he should be a hopeful subject for the philanthropic efforts of the Anti-Tobacco Society.

THE LOVE FOR TOBACCO.

The experienced trader, or traveler, in the country north of the Tugela, generally conceals, as much as possible, the fact that he has Tobacco amongst his stores. The Kaffir is always on the lookout for the white man's "dacca," as he calls it; and will beg for it with all his irresistible importunity. Indeed, he will take no denial; and the white man is obliged to part with some of his treasure, if he would have peace. The women are as fond of Tobacco as the men; and, although they are too touch under subjection to venture to ask it in the presence of their husbands or masters, no sooner are the latter out of sight than they will come forward and exert every feminine grace and fascination to induce the white man to part with his weed.

They grow Tobacco on their little plantations for their own use; but, although very tolerable Tobacco is produced in the Transvaal, the neighboring State, Zulu Tobacco is of a very inferior quality. The cultivation of the plant falls to the women's care, and they attend it most assiduously, watering it every day at sundown; and when it appears above the ground, they cover it over with bushes to keep the birds away. When the plant is fully grown it is usually about three feet high; and then they strip off the leaves and lay them in the sun, and a few hours' exposure suffices to dry them sufficiently for making into Snuff, or for smoking.

SNUFFING.

Snuff-taking is the most popular of the two forms of enjoying the leaf; and as soon as it is dry they pound or rub it between two stones. A large pebble, hollowed in the centre, is used for the nether stone; and with a small round one the leaf is crushed. They then mix it with the white ash of burnt wood; and this is the preparation in common use amongst them. But they appreciate highly the superior fragrance of a real bit of "Virginny," or "Rappee," when they are lucky enough to get it. All the Zulu chiefs, and many headmen as well, carry snuff-boxes stuck through the slit in one ear, and a comb, with a snuff-spoon in the handle, through the slit in the other. The slit is the distinguishing mark of the Zulu nation, and no other Kaffirs bear it.

SNUFF BOXES.

The snuff boxes most in vogue are made from a small gourd or pumpkin, but the bet-

ter ones are made out of small bamboo reeds, and are ornamented with beads of three colors, the *umtlophes*, or white beads; the *umngases*, or red beads; the *umngases*, or black beads. Panda, the late king, and his son, Ketchway, both had boxes of this latter kind when my informant was in their company, which happened on more than one occasion. At one time he and his fellow traders took up into the country a lot of wooden snuff boxes, with little pieces of looking glass let into the backs, thinking that they might exchange them with advantage; but, though the Zulus were greatly delighted with these trinkets, they altogether refused to take them—as they took blankets, picks and such useful goods—in exchange for cattle; and only bartered mealeys (maize) or amas (curdled milk) for them.

Though childish in many things, the Zulu has a very good notion of a bargain, and, as in this case, is not to be induced to part with his cattle for things which serve for ornament or amusement only. As a trading commodity these snuff boxes were useless, and traders soon gave up taking them. Still, their small size rendering the carriage easy, they were found useful on an elephant hunting expedition; and food was readily obtained for them whenever the hunters came to a kraal. The Zulus take snuff, or "egwi," as they call it, in large quantities; so recklessly, indeed, that they are not satisfied until the tears are running from their eyes. They are very liberal to one another in this respect; and when one Zulu has any snuff and the friend he meets has none, he will share his stock with his less fortunate brother. In such a case, they will generally sit down, and keep on taking snuff until there is none left. But the Zulu never does anything by halves.

A TOBACCO TRAGEDY.

"Speaking of the women and their passion for Tobacco," says my informant, "I remember how a Kaffir woman once sacrificed her life to her determination to get some of mine. It was up above the Umvelosi river. Tom Rogers and I were returning from a trading expedition with about thirty head of cattle. Coming one night to a kraal, just about where the lower road to St. Lucia now runs, but where there was then only a Kaffir track, we made the headman, or chief of the kraal, a present; and so got leave to put our cattle within the enclosure for the night. Near the kraal there was a ravine through which ran a small mountain stream of good water, and we formed our camp upon the opposite side.

"When we had finished our supper, Tom pulled out his pipe, and I mine, to have the last smoke of the day. We had already been pretty well bed of Tobacco by the headman, and we thought—what with the ravine between us and the darkness around—we were surely safe from any more attacks. In Zululand, unless the country is unusually open and the moon particularly bright, it is very unsafe to be abroad after dark; for the bush and the river banks are alive with leopards, hyenas, jackals, tiger cats, and wolves. The fire was burning brightly, and we had no fear of an intrusion from any of these enemies, and were quietly talking over the results of our trip.

"Suddenly we heard a light footstep in the grass, and, peering through the darkness, we saw a Kaffir woman coming toward us. She came timidly forward, and, stopping a little way off, said: 'Saboon!' (Good day!) I asked her what she wanted, and she then said: 'Chayella egwi ingaru enose.' (Give me Tobacco, chief.) 'What does she say?' said Tom; for he could not speak Zulu. 'Oh! she wants Tobacco.' 'Does she?' growled Tom; then she won't get it. Tell her to go away.' I chaffed her for a while, and then tried to get rid of her by saying, 'We have none.' 'Wonna rooka!' (You are smoking it!) she replied, smiling most charmingly. So, seeing she was anxious to get back, I gave her a little bit, and she ran away into the darkness.

"Scarcely had we resumed our talk, when a piercing shriek broke the silence. Another and another followed, and we were on our feet, and on the way down the ravine in an instant. The Kaffirs in the kraal, too, came running down the opposite bank, brandishing fire sticks. Tom and I were at the bottom first; and close by the stream we saw, by the starlight, the unfortunate Kaffir woman in the clutches of a leopard. She was senseless and silent by this time, and the beast's claws were deep in her breast, the blood streaming down from every claw. As I rushed toward him and presented my rifle, he nearly wrenched the poor creature's head from her body; and then turned his blood-stained teeth on me. One shot was enough, however, and he rolled over dead.

"We picked up the body of the woman, but we were too late. She was quite dead! I tell you the incident as it happened, not because a fatality of that kind is at all uncommon in that wild country, but because of its association with the passion for Tobacco of which we were talking. An hour later, I dare say, we were all as fast asleep as if nothing had happened."

Tragedy apart, may not the philosophic European smoker draw from these facts a moral? The barbarous Zulu has at least one taste in common with the white man: May not one link suffice to draw him to civilization?—*Cope's Tobacco Plant.*

—There are 800,000 railroad men in the United States.

BE WISE AND HAPPY.—If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cure-alls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—rely on it. See another column.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, free of charge. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D, New York city. Jan-6-17

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

For the speedy cure of seminal weakness, loss of manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address Davidson & Co., 78 Nassau street, New York. 23-17

CHIEF Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco



A bad breath may result from acidity of the stomach or from oiliness. In either case a few doses of Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

administered according to directions, will supplant this unpleasant companion with a sweet and healthful one. It is a saline corrective, specially suitable for warm weather, and leaves the system strong to do its work of recuperation.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. aug-7-21

CONDENSED TIME. Louisville & Gt. Southern RAILROAD LINE.

June 1, 1879.	No. 1. Daily.	No. 3. Daily.	No. 5. Daily. Ex-Sund.
Ly Louisville.....	11:40 a m	12:30 a m	5:00 p m
" Cincinnati.....	12:05 p m	1:15 a m	5:15 p m
" Lebanon June.....	12:52 p m	2:10 a m	6:15 p m
" Elizabethtown.....	1:55 p m	2:47 a m	7:00 p m
" Cave City.....	3:12 p m	4:11 a m	8:50 p m
" Glasgow June.....	3:21 p m	.....	9:05 p m
Ar Bowling Green.....	4:15 p m	5:10 a m	10:00 p m
Ly Bowling Green.....	4:30 p m	5:35 a m	.....
" Franklin, Ky.....	5:19 p m	6:23 a m	.....
" Gallatin.....	6:25 p m	7:25 a m	.....
Ar Nashville.....	7:35 p m	8:40 a m	.....
Ly Nashville.....	7:55 p m	9:10 a m	.....
" Franklin, Tenn.....	8:55 p m	10:25 a m	.....
" Columbia.....	10:01 p m	12:01 p m	.....
" Pulaski.....	11:20 p m	2:25 p m	.....
" Athens, Ala.....	12:16 a m	3:47 p m	.....
Ar Decatur.....	12:50 a m	5:00 p m	.....
Ly Decatur.....	1:40 a m	9:00 a m	.....
" Cullman.....	2:20 a m	10:55 a m	.....
" Blount Springs.....	3:04 a m	12:01 p m	.....
" Birmingham.....	3:40 a m	2:15 p m	.....
" Calera.....	5:40 a m	4:15 p m	.....
" Elmore.....	7:24 a m	6:11 p m	.....
Ar Montgomery.....	7:58 a m	6:40 p m	.....
Ly Bowling Green.....	4:45 p m	5:30 a m	10:30 p m
" Russellville.....	6:10 p m	6:35 a m	12:22 a m
" Clarksville.....	7:25 p m	7:52 a m	1:43 a m
" Erin.....	9:20 p m	9:20 a m	4:42 a m
" Tenn. River.....	9:57 p m	9:51 a m	4:58 a m
" Price.....	11:05 p m	11:00 a m	6:50 a m
" McKendree.....	12:01 a m	11:52 a m	7:52 a m
" Milan.....	12:53 a m	1:00 p m	9:00 a m
" Humboldt.....	1:30 a m	1:35 p m	9:50 a m
Ar Memphis.....	5:31 a m	5:20 p m	.....

Daily except Sunday.

For information about Rates and Tickets to all points, and Emigrant Rates to Florida, Arkansas, Texas and Kansas, etc., address C. P. ATMORE, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt., Louisville Ky.

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE! LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

THE QUICKEST, BEST AND ONLY ROUTE

With which passengers from the South make direct connection at Louisville with

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

To Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Philadelphia,

NEW YORK

And other Eastern Cities.

WITHOUT CHANGE

This is the only line running Pullman South

ern Sleeping Cars from New Orleans, Mobile,

Jackson, Miss., Montgomery, Granada, Decatur,

Jackson, Tenn., and Nashville to Cincinnati

without change, connecting at that point

with all lines running Pullman and Wagner

Palace Sleepers to Toledo, Detroit, Grand

Rapids, Baltimore, Washington, Sandusky,

Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, Salamanca, and

New York without change.

This is the only Line running its entire

trains between Louisville and Cincinnati, and

the only Line by which passengers from the

South en route to Eastern and Northern Cities

(in through Sleeping Cars) can avoid a

tedious haul through the city of Louisville by

changing cars at Short Line Junction, with L.

& Gt. S. R. R., three miles south of the city,

where an elegant Dining Hall is located, under

the management of the railroad companies.

Through Sleepers from Atlanta, Chattanooga,

Little Rock, Memphis, and Vicksburg make

direct connection at Short Line Junction with

through Sleepers to New York, Philadelphia

and other cities via this Line.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA

Louisville and Cincinnati Short Line.

NO OTHER LINE CAN

EQUAL IT.

S. S. PARKER,

Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.

JOHN MAC LEOD,

Gen'l Supt., Louisville, Kentucky.

Jan-17-17

Paducah & Elizabethtown R. R. Co.

TIME TABLE No. 6.

In effect May 25, 1879.—Trains run daily except Sunday.

GOING WEST.

Leave Louisville..... 7:35 a m

" Elizabethtown..... 9:30 a m

" Cecilia..... 9:50 a m

" Nortonville..... 3:40 p m

" Princeton..... 4:47 p m

Arrive Paducah..... 7:00 p m

GOING EAST.

Leave Paducah..... 6:00 a m

" Princeton..... 8:08 a m

" Nortonville..... 9:28 a m

" Cecilia..... 3:20 p m

Arrive Elizabethtown..... 3:35 p m

" Louisville..... 5:30 p m

Trains make close connections between Louisville and Cecilia except Sunday.

A. ANDERSON, Gen'l Manager.

ELIZABETHTOWN, KY.

\$5 to \$20 PER Day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 20-17

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

Gray's Specific Medicine

TRADE MARK. Is especially recommended as an infallible cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatocystitis, Prostatitis, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of self abuse, or loss of memory, universal salubrity, pain in

the back, dimness of vision, premature old age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over-indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 10 to Mechanic's Block, DETROIT, MICH. Sold in Louisville by all druggists.

ARTHUR PETER & CO., Wholesale Ag'ts. Jan-17

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

By its potent thorough blood-purifying properties Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all Humors, from the worst Scrofula to a common Boil, Pimple

TOBACCO DEPARTMENT.

We request short letters or postal cards from planters in reference to the condition of the growing tobacco crop. Address Tobacco Department Farmers' Home Journal, Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, AUG. 14, 1879.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE,

"There were some men in our town,
And they were wondrous wise;
They jumped into a bramble bush,
And scratched out all their eyes."

And this is the way they did it:

"Whereas, the proprietors of the tobacco warehouses of Louisville have, after consultation with our committee, declined to make any change in the present fees as charged to buyers,

"Therefore, we, the undersigned, hereby agree on and after the first Tuesday in May, 1879, not to buy any Tobacco at auction or private sale, directly or indirectly, from any of said warehouses until they concede to us the changes in buyers' fees respectfully asked of them in our former paper, viz:

"That the present fee of \$2 per hhd, with four months' free storage, as charged to the buyer, be changed to \$1.25 per hhd with one month free storage; and that 25¢ per hhd per month be the uniform charge for storage thereafter.

RAIDY & WOOD. NEVILLE & NESBIT.
L. P. N. LANDRUM. R. J. LANDRUM.
WM. G. MEIER & CO. KERBERG & RATTER-
MAN.
W. T. GRANT & CO. FRAYSER & CAMPBELL.
G. VAUGHAN & CO. FRED. F. TARTWATER.
J. S. BOCKEE & CO. PETER SPETH.
M. B. NASH. RICHARD M. LEWIS.
JAMES F. CALLOWAY. J. S. THOMPSON.
W. S. MATHEWS. J. F. SMITH.
JAMES CLARK. JOHN J. BONIFACE.
THEO. SCHWARTZ & CO. SAMUEL MCPHERSON.
F. W. GERDING & CO. J. M. GILBERT, JR.
L. FRANKCE. WM. LINDSAY.
ALFRED T. HARRIS, JR. WM. LINDSAY.
THEO. SCHWARTZ, JR. WM. LINDSAY.
KREMLBERG & CO. MUSSELMAN & CO.
DAVID HAMILTON. WM. P. JOHNSON."

AND THEN ON THIS:

"But when they saw what they had done,
With all their might and main
They jumped into another bush,
And scratched them in again."

And this is the way they propose to do that:

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT—M. B. NASH, Esq., vs. Page & Co.

By order of the Louisville Chancery Court, you are hereby enjoined and restrained, until the further order of this court, from excluding the plaintiffs, M. B. Nash, Theodore Schwartz & Co., Columbus Brockenbrough, J. S. Bockee & Co., Musselman & Co., W. S. Mathews, Neville & Nesbit, R. M. Lewis, Frayser & Campbell, W. G. Meier & Co., Raidy & Wood, F. W. Gerding, W. T. Grant & Co., Alex. Harthill, John Kerberg, J. M. Gilbert, J. S. Willet, Kremlberg & Co., J. P. Vaughan & Co., Peter Speth, J. S. Thompson, William Lindsay, C. E. Samuelson & Co., W. H. Bryarly, L. P. N. Landrum, J. F. Smith and James Clark, or any of them, from the sales of tobacco at your warehouses; and are enjoined and restrained until the further order of this court from refusing the bids of the said plaintiffs or any of them at the tobacco sales made by you, or your agents or servants; and you are hereby enjoined and restrained, until the further order of this court, from refusing to permit the plaintiffs or any of them to become purchasers at such sales, when they or any of them are the highest bidders, and from refusing to accept the plaintiffs as such purchasers, upon the payment by them of such fees as you charge other buyers at such sales. Witness my hand as clerk of the court aforesaid, this 10th day of July, 1879.

S. F. CHIPLEY,
Clerk of Louisville Chancery Court.

THE DEMAND AND THE INJUNCTION.

Let farmers and shippers carefully read the two pictures, and see if they can detect in the legal proceedings of the seceding buyers a disposition to further their interest in any manner whatever.

As the names of both the proprietors of the new warehouse are attached to the demand made on the Board of Trade warehouses, and to the resolution not to attend any more of their sales until their demands were complied with, but one inference is left, namely, that this is a seceders' warehouse, established in their interest, that is, the interest of the seceding buyers, and managed to effect their purposes. We leave it to the intelligent shipper to make a note of this fact.

BOARD OF TRADE INDORSED.

To whom it may concern:

We, the undersigned growers and shippers of tobacco to the Louisville market, feel a great interest in sustaining it. We therefore take pleasure in saying, after a careful investigation, that the course adopted by the eleven old warehouses, in the controversy now pending between them and the seceding buyers, is best calculated to serve our interest as well as the interest of growers and shippers of tobacco generally. The object, as we understand it, on the part of the warehousemen in refusing to accept the bid of the seceding buyers, was to compel them to comply with the regulations governing the trade, and not to injure the market.

A. H. SMITH, Warren.
R. G. WILSON, Logan.
H. C. ADAMS, Baren.
H. C. MCWEN, McLean.
T. H. MUSTAIN, Hart.

COME ALONG WITH YOUR WRAPPERS.

We noticed on Friday last, at the Louisville Warehouse, the sale of 6 hhd tobacco raised by J. W. Sturgeon, of Hart county, which brought (for the leaf) \$70.50, \$44.50, \$49.50, \$35 and \$34.50, and 1 hhd lugs at \$20.50; average, \$42.41.

We thought this couldn't be beat, and it can't (hardly ever); but passing on to the next sale, which was at the Green River

house, we saw sold the crop of his brother, J. H. Sturgeon, embracing twelve hhd, eight of which were bright leaf, at \$70.50, \$50, \$48.50, \$48, \$35.50, \$30, \$30 and \$24; two hhd of bright lugs at \$20.50 and \$15; two red leaf, at \$10.25 and \$10; the whole crop netting \$2,250, and grown on seven acres of land! Who can beat the Sturgeon brothers, or teach them anything about the weed? Oh! but they were daisies!

CROP PROSPECTS.

From letters and personal interviews with very many farmers and dealers from various sections of the Tobacco region, we are led to conclude that the Western (growing) crop will be far below an average—indeed will be, with the most favorable season from this time forward, but little if any larger than the crop of 1878. At present the weather is decidedly unfavorable to the growth of tobacco, and should the low temperature, which has prevailed for the past several days, remain unchanged much longer, the injury will be almost incalculable, and the estimates now being made as to the size of the growing crop must be lowered greatly.

DOWN IN THE COUNTRY.

An entirely reliable gentleman, who is well posted, says: "The crop in Barren county will not exceed in size that of 1878. In Monroe and Allen it is very short and looks badly; probably not more than one-fourth of an average crop in these two counties.

Reports from Warren differ. Some think the prospect as good as it was the same time last year, whilst others say not. None pretend to think it will be larger.

Another, who has but recently returned from an extended tour through portions of Indiana, Illinois, West Tennessee, and many counties in Kentucky, and has had fine opportunity for gathering information, says: "The crop now growing can't possibly exceed half an average, and he thinks not more than 40 per cent. of an average."

HERE AND THERE.

A FARMER writes from Taylor county: "We can not make more than half as much as last year. My neighbors have hardly as good a showing as myself."

ANOTHER, from Rabbittsville, August 9, reports: "About half as much as last year planted, and looks badly."

ANOTHER, from Memphis Junction, says: "The crop in this section is more promising than that of last year."

ANOTHER, from Adam's Station, Tenn., reports: "Crop in this neighborhood about equal, if not better than last year."

FROM ROCKPORT, Ind., Aug. 8: "The tobacco crop will be much shorter than anticipated."

FROM THE PURCHASE.

An intelligent and reliable gentleman, from Paducah, says: "Crop of last year nearly all in, and there will not be 10,000 lbs more tobacco raised in the Kentucky Purchase this year than last."

NOTES FROM THE TOBACCO CROP.

IN Boone county the prospect for the growing crop is said to be anything but flattering. It grows slowly.

A BIG CROP.—The Henderson Reporter says Mr. John Trigg and his son Bob have 140 acres in tobacco, and expect to make 200,000 lbs.

HORSE CAVE, Aug. 5.—About the Cave, dry, dry; utter failure all around. The figures reported are too high—try 40 per cent.

A CORRESPONDENT of Owensboro Examiner says tobacco about Sorghotown, in Daviess county, is doing remarkably well. Columbus Randolph has the finest crop in the neighborhood.

GORDONSVILLE, Logan County, Aug. 4.—There is, I think, in the southern portion of this county, between one-half and three-quarters of a full average crop of tobacco; in the northern portion less than a half crop; making all over the county full half an average. It has suffered some from dry weather, but there has been a good and general rain, and it is now growing well. Corn crops fair.—(Correspondent.)

PERSONALS.

WE had the pleasure a day or two ago of greeting our handsome friend, Capt. George F. Gunther, who had just returned from an extended visit to Baltimore and the watering places of the Old Dominion. The captain looks as fresh as a daisy, and seemingly much improved in health.

We have had the pleasure, within the past few days, of meeting "on the breaks" Mr. Pearce, member elect from Breckinridge county; Messrs. Tompkins, Marks, Fuqua, Clarke and Gilmour, from Owensboro; Ed. Hodge, of Henderson, and W. W. Bourne, of Nashville. The latter has come to stay. We welcome him. There is room for all.

We publish in an other column the original document signed by the seceding buyers, giving notice to the warehouses that, after a certain day, they would cease to attend the sales at said warehouses. But as it explains itself, we simply call the attention of our readers to it, asking them if they can see any evidence of that great love for the farmer and shipper which they now so loudly profess? Is it not perfectly plain that these new, vigilant and self-sacrificing volunteer guardians of your rights are only intent on accomplishing their own selfish purposes? And may you not expect that when they have used you to serve their ends, they will unhesitatingly "go back" on you? In other words, if they could bully and coerce the warehouses into accepting their terms, namely, reduce the buyer's fees from \$2 to \$1.25 per hhd, would they not be more than willing to let the saddle remain on the other horse? Then, carefully peruse the injunction, and see if in it there is the most distant allusion to your interest, or is there any disposition to guard and protect your rights?

LOUISVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

The market, which for two weeks had been somewhat dull, with a slightly downward tendency, began on Friday last to again show more animation—since when there has been a gradual but steady improvement in feeling and prices. To-day we may safely say that everything which was lost is regained, and the demand for all grades active, and the prospect for an advance very fair.

Below is report of transactions for the week ending August 9. The sales reported by the regular warehouses in the week just closed and the expired portion of the current month and year, were (in hhd) as follows:

	Week.	Month.	Year.
Totals 1879.....	1,540	2,050	38,134
Totals 1878.....	1,577	2,288	47,567
Totals 1877.....	1,274	2,112	39,265
Totals 1876.....	1,726	3,113	42,152

The sales during the week and year were subdivided as follows:

	For week—	New.	Old.	Total.
Original.....	1,279	130	1,409	
Review.....	126	9	129	

	Total for week.....	1,305	139	1,538
Original.....	21,222	9,512	30,734	
Review.....	3,153	4,247	7,400	

Aggregate for year.....24,375 13,759 38,134
The sales in the last six days were 426 hhd less than the aggregate of last week.

The sales of new crop to date amount to 21,211 hhd, against 43,449 in the corresponding period last year.

The receipts were 1,750 hhd, against 1,575 last week, and 1,800 for the week before. The current receipts consist mainly of deliveries from second hand. Farmers' deliveries are light, and from warehouse sources it is evident that the total reserves of Tobacco in the country are unusually small for this season of the year.

We quote as follows, with the remark that packages not in sound order are about 50¢ per cental lower:

	Light.	Heavy.
Trash.....	\$3 00@ 3 50	\$.....
Common lugs.....	4 25@ 4 50	.....
Med. to good lugs.....	4 25@ 5 25	.....
Common leaf.....	5 25@ 6 25	5 00@ 6 50
Medium leaf.....	6 25@ 7 50	6 50@ 7 00
Fair to good leaf.....	7 00@ 8 00	.....
Export selections.....	8 00@ 10 00	.....
Med. to good wrap.....	10 00@ 12 00	.....
Good to fine wrap.....	13 00@ 15 00	.....
Fancy br't wrap.....	Nominal.	.....

	Light.	Heavy.
Common lugs.....	\$8 00@ 9 00	.....
Good lugs.....	10 00@ 12 00	.....
Common to medium leaf.....	12 00@ 14 00	.....
Medium to good leaf.....	14 00@ 16 00	.....
Good to fine leaf.....	16 00@ 18 00	.....
Extra fine leaf.....	18 00@ 25 00	.....

LOUISVILLE TOBACCO SALES.

The sales of yesterday (Tuesday), at the various tobacco warehouses, aggregated 355 hhd, and were distributed as follows. Market closed firm, with a tendency to advance. Below is report of sales at the regular warehouses:

PICKETT house sold 45 hhd: 9 hhd Ballard county bright leaf and lugs at \$5.00; 13 hhd Davis county leaf at \$5.50; 13 hhd Ohio county leaf at \$4.25; 9 hhd Grayson county leaf at \$4.70; 4 hhd Trigg county leaf and lugs at \$4.50; 1 hhd Davis county strips at \$9; 2 hhd Henderson county strips at \$6.50; 3 hhd Ballard county leaf at \$4.95; 1 hhd Larue county leaf at \$5.10; 13 hhd Henderson county leaf and lugs at \$2.70; 8 hhd Gilbert house sold 20 hhd: 8 hhd Henry county (Tenn.) leaf and lugs at \$3.90; 6 hhd Crittenden county leaf and lugs at \$4.60; 5 hhd Calloway county leaf at \$4.65; 5 hhd Logan county leaf and lugs at \$3.50; 7 hhd Pike house sold 20 hhd: 2 hhd Larue county leaf at \$6.90; 2 hhd Tennessee medium leaf at \$5.90; 6 hhd Hopkins county low leaf at \$6.60; 7 hhd Hopkins county lugs and trash at \$2.90; 5 hhd Larue county lugs at \$4.60; 6 hhd Tennessee lugs at \$3.25; 4 hhd Kentucky Tobacco Association sold 14 hhd: 1 hhd Meade county leaf at \$7.80; 3 hhd Hart county leaf at \$5.35; 7 hhd Hopkins county leaf and lugs at \$5.60; 1 hhd Crittenden county low leaf at \$5.50; 1 hhd McLean county low leaf at \$5.40; 1 hhd Larue county lugs at \$4.50; 3 hhd Perry county (Ind.) leaf and lugs at \$3.10; 6 hhd Farmers' house sold 9 hhd: 1 hhd Hart county common leaf at \$7.90; 3 hhd Simpson county common leaf at \$5.05; 1 hhd Taylor county lugs at \$5.30; 2 hhd Hart county lugs at \$4.90; 5 hhd Barren county lugs at \$4.80; 5 hhd NINTH-STREET house sold 82 hhd: 1 hhd Virginia common leaf at \$2; 1 hhd Henry county leaf at \$15.75; 10 hhd McLean county leaf and lugs at \$3.11; 7 hhd Cumberland county new leaf and lugs at \$3.40; 6 hhd Adair county new leaf and lugs at \$4.15; 20 hhd Breckinridge county new leaf and lugs at \$2.55; 3 hhd Grayson county new leaf and lugs at \$4.50; 1 hhd Hart county new lugs at \$4.80; 1 hhd Hardin county new lugs at \$4.10; 33 hhd Logan county new leaf and lugs at \$3.75; 8 hhd Green-River house sold 17 hhd: 1 hhd Madison county leaf at \$9.10; 1 hhd Green county leaf at \$7.20; 1 hhd Adair county lugs at \$4.80; 1 hhd Adair county leaf at \$7.60; 1 hhd Hart county common leaf at \$5.70; 2 hhd Hart county lugs at \$4.25; 4 hhd Grayson county leaf at \$3.30; 4 hhd Grayson county leaf at \$6.20; 1 hhd Barren county leaf at \$6; 1 hhd Taylor county leaf at \$3.85; 2 hhd Monroe county lugs at \$3.85; 1 hhd Monroe county leaf at \$6.10; 1 hhd Meade county lugs at \$4.55.

PLANTERS' house sold 18 hhd: 4 hhd Hart county leaf and lugs at \$4.30; 9 hhd Logan county common leaf and lugs at \$3.20; 1 hhd Hardin county lugs at \$3.55; 1 hhd Barren county lugs at \$4.50; 1 hhd Warren county low lugs at \$3.80.

FAILS CITY house sold 15 hhd: 2 hhd Adair county leaf at \$8.00; 3 hhd Adair county lugs and trash at \$3.85; 1 hhd West Tennessee common leaf at \$5.90; 2 hhd Hart

county leaf and lugs at \$5.95; 7 hhd Warren county old common leaf and lugs at \$4.60; 1 hhd Indiana low leaf at \$5.90; 2 hhd Warren county low leaf and lugs at \$4.15; 5 hhd.

LOUISVILLE house sold 35 hhd: 3 hhd Crittenden county low leaf and lugs at \$3.65; 5 hhd Barren county leaf and lugs at \$3.75; 8 hhd 5 hhd leaf and lugs at \$4.90; 4 hhd Monroe county lugs at \$4.40; 4 hhd 5 hhd Warren county low leaf and lugs at \$3.95; 6 hhd 1 hhd Tennessee low leaf at \$5.30; 3 hhd Trimble county leaf and lugs at \$7.50; 15 hhd.

BOONE house sold 12 hhd: 2 hhd Simpson county leaf at \$7.80; 2 hhd Simpson county trash at \$2.95; 3 hhd Logan county lugs at \$5.75; 1 hhd Tennessee leaf at \$7; 2 hhd Davis county lugs at \$4.55; 5 hhd 2 hhd Hart county leaf at \$6.60; 6 hhd 1 hhd Hart county lugs at \$4.05; 1 hhd Green county lugs at \$4.

PERIQUE PLANTATIONS.

Of Grand Point, parish of St. James, La., the Perique Plant says: This little settlement, the most famous in St. James for perique, is situated on the left bank of the Mississippi, fifty-five miles above New Orleans, and three miles from the river bank.

The first settler who had the hardihood to enter these solitudes and open a little farm, was Maximilian Roussel, who purchased a small tract of government land, and in the year 1824 shouldered his ax and commenced the laborious work of clearing up his land located in the midst of a dense cypress swamp, with alligators and wild animals as his only companions. At the end of one year Roussel had completed a house into which he moved his family, consisting of a wife and four children, and where he continued to reside until the day of his death.

Two of his sons, Octave and Louis, both grandfathers now, still reside on the old place and are highly respected citizens. A few years ago five of the old pioneer's sons and their families were living on the old homestead; but death has taken away two, and one has removed. The settlement at the present time consists of nineteen families, all of whom are engaged in the production of perique tobacco, which is the only crop they send to market. An average Grand Point farm is eight acres, and the average yield is four hundred pounds of manufactured tobacco to the acre. The people are happy and contented. They have no stores or rum shops, but in their place a very neat Catholic church and a good school house.

The inhabitants are all Catholics and speak the French language, or something like it, in all their intercourse with each other. The whole of the land cultivated by these people would make but an average Northern farm, while it would hardly be perceptible compared with the sugar plantations adjoining it. They are all excellent hunters and are fond of the chase. No case of yellow fever or cholera has ever been known among them.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

OFFICE FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL, LOUISVILLE, KY., August 14, 1879.

BUTTER—Common to choice, from 10¢@15¢; creamery, 22¢@23¢.
COTTON—Middling, 12½¢; low middling, 12¼¢; good ordinary, 12¢.
COFFEE—Rio 10½¢@11¢ for common, 14¢@15¢ for good, 15¢@16¢ for prime, 16½¢@17¢ for choice, and 19¢@20¢ for fancy; old Government Java 20¢@26¢.

EGGS—10¢ per dozen on arrival.

FEATHERS—Prime goose, 43¢; mixed lots, 25¢@30¢.

FIELD SEEDS—Per bushel.
Sapling clover.....\$4 75
Red clover.....4 50
Timothy.....1 90
Red top, in sacks.....60
Orchard grass.....80@ 1 10
Cleaned Bluegrass.....60
Extra Bluegrass.....75
Seed rye.....65
White onion sets.....3 50
Yellow onion sets.....3 00
Sacks, except for red top and orchard grass, charged extra.

FLOUR—Choice fancy, \$5.50@6.00; plain fancy \$5.00@5.25; A No. 1, \$4.50@5.00; extra family, \$3.50@4.00; extra, \$3.00@3.25.

GRAIN—Wheat, red, amber and white \$1 for good to prime old in bulk on arrival; new, 90¢@92¢. Corn, 44¢@45¢ for ear; 39¢ for shelled mixed and white on track. Oats, No. 2, mixed 26½¢@28¢ per bushel, as to grade, in bulk, on track or levee. Barley, 80¢@90¢. Rye, 57½¢.

HAY—Common to medium, \$13@15; good to choice, \$17@18.

HIDES AND SKINS—Prime flint, 15¢; dry flint, damaged, 12¢; prime dry salted, 12¢; dry salted, damaged, 10½¢; prime green-salted, 7½¢; green-salted, damaged, 6¢; green, 6½¢; sheepskins, 45¢@50¢.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—New Orleans molasses at 30¢@40¢ in bbls, syrups at 40¢@60¢, sorghum, 35¢@38¢ per gal.

OILS—Lined oil, 65¢@70¢; coal oil, 110¢ test 9½¢, 130° test 10½¢.

POULTRY—Chickens \$1.75 per dozen for large, 75¢@1.50 for small.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, \$1.50 per bbl.

ONIONS—\$2.25@2.50 per bbl.

SALT—\$1.63 for 7 bushel bbls; 280 lb bbls \$1.30.

WOOL—Medium to good, 24¢@27¢; black, 20¢@23¢; washed, 35¢@37¢.

LOUISVILLE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CATTLE—Extra shippers \$4.00@4.40; extra butcher, \$3.50@3.75; fair to good, \$3.00@3.25; common, \$2.25@2.75; rough, \$1.50@2. HOGS—\$3.50@3.60, best grade; common to fair, \$3.25@3.40 per 100 lbs gross; light, \$2.65@3.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extra sheep, \$3.25@3.75; stock sheep, \$2.50@3.75; Lambs, \$4.00 per cwt for best; \$3.00@3.50 for common.

CINCINNATI LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CATTLE—Common, 1½¢@2¢; fair to medium, 2½¢@3¢; good to choice butcher grades 3¼¢@4¢; fair to good shippers, 4¢@4½¢; fair to good heavy oxen, 2¼¢@3¼¢.

HOGS—Common, \$2.50@3.25; fair to good light, \$3.35@3.50; fair to good packing grades, \$3.25@3.45; selected butchers, \$3.50@3.60; good stockers, \$2.75@3.10.

SHEEP—Common to fair, 2¢@3¢, and good to choice, 3¼¢@4¼¢.

LAMBS—3¼¢@4¼¢ per lb.

STOCK SALES.

PUBLIC SALE of RAMS

BY
W. L. Waddy & Sons
AUGUST 26, 1879.

Ninth meeting "Kentucky Wool Growers' Association" same day. Shelby County Agricultural and Mechanical Fair begins same day. All will be held on the Shelby county fair grounds, near Shelbyville, Tuesday, August 26, 1879. Send for catalogue.

W. L. WADDY & SONS,
Peytona, Shelby County, Ky.
Capt. P. C. Kidd, Auctioneer. 33-td

FOR SALE.

Shorthorns & Cotswolds

—A T—
LAGRANGE, KY., AUGUST 18, 1879.

Three young bulls, two of them old enough for service, by Reconstruction, a straight bred Young Mary, dams by Othello, by Dick Taylor 5508, a straight bred Young Phyllis. Pedigrees submitted on day of sale. Also one fine Cotswold buck, and twenty young Cotswold ewes.
WM. BARNHILL & SON.
31-3t

J. N. ROBSON & SON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
68 EAST BAY,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Having a business experience of twenty years, and confining themselves strictly to a COMMISSION BUSINESS, without operating on their account, respectfully solicit consignments of (30-3m)

Cotton, Flour, Corn, Wheat, Etc.



IMPROVED HOOSIER GRAIN DRILLS

With and Without Fertilizer Attachment.

An Improved Hoe, open at the Heel, and a new device for distributing Fertilizers.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine the HOOSIER, or send for descriptive circular.